

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Buck Switzer <n8cqa@tir.com>
Subject: [8137] 12/96 T5W - MI-QRP CLUB
Message-ID: <199701071539.KAA07611@tir.com>

Gang - The 12/96 issue of The 5 Watter has been delayed! It is going to the printer today and I hope to mail by Monday, 01/13/97. Sorry for the delay.

Please remember the MI-QRP CW Contest 0700Z 01/18/97 thru 2359Z 01/19/97. Rules are in the 01/97 QST and will be in the 12/96 T5W when it's mailed.

72/73 Buck

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Rogerio Gonzaga <gonzaga@med.up.pt>
Subject: [8124] 20 meters Mizuho wanted
Message-ID: <199701071136.MAA22295@hipocrates.med.up.pt>

Hi, folks,

Once again, and just in case some of you could possibly have missed my previous message, I would be interested in having a 20 meters Mizuho in working condx, including wip. I intend to be in San Francisco, CA, by the end of the month, I could eventually pick it there.

Tks fer your attention.

72/73 de Roger, CT1ETT

Rogerio A. F. Gonzaga, MD
Surgical Professor at the Faculdade de Medicina do Porto - Portugal
Ex-Honorary Surgical Registrar at the Hammersmith Hospital - London, UK

Radio Amateur CT1ETT QTH Loc IN51re
G-QRP Club # 8673 ISWL # CT-20574 QRP-L #516

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: [8151] 40M propagation
Message-ID: <199701071713.RAA06821@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

Gang,

I, like so many of you, turned on the rig at 0100UTC :-)
and started listening in the area of 7.112MHz and found that
propagation wasn't all that great. At first I thought that
I had inadvertently disconnected the antenna while working on
the GM-17. Checked and sure enough the antenna was connected.
OK, no problem, propagation isn't good or the snow in the trees
has increased the absorption of RF.

Waited around until 0200UTC to listen for the next fox. Still
nothing heard around 7.035MHz and up, 'cept for the SSB station
in the area.

So I turn off the rigs (it takes two to cover the 40M band at
0.95W). And decide after years of experience that I'll just go
to bed early and get up early.

Now I haven't taken enough data to tell just when the band
comes back, but when it does it comes back with a bang, i.e.
good DX propagation.

So 0912UTC and after, worked PP2FN (Brazil), ZL3GQ (New Zealand),
and JA3MIX (Japan) with 4.5W. Yep, moved off 0.95W for DX with
a TAC-1 for 40M from S&S Engineering. Ever wonder why the wierd
hours that DXers keep? This is why and I'm not even a DXer myself.
:-)

Point of this posting is to warn you that when 40M is dead early
it may just open up much later. One of the many reasons why I
love the band. It is always open everyday to somewhere at sometime
no matter where we are in the sunspot cycle. 30M and above die
after sunset in the winter months and remain open longer after
sunset as the sunspots improve. So by this summer 30M will become
popular for two reasons. Can you guess why? I knew you could.

A look at the current H-Alpha photos shows that there is a relatively
large area of activity on the sun at low southern latitudes, looks
like part of the new sunspot cycle. More regions rotating into view.
So there may be a possibility (non-zero value) of some good propagation
at the higher frequencies during daylight hours. My guess IMHO.

FYI

SIG

Chuck Adams (K5FO CP-60) WAS 40m/30m/20m=49/49/50

EMPS QS0s=109 STATES(w/c)=34/2 DX=0

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: jim hale <kj5tf@mctc.com>

Subject: [8161] 49er Sked tonight

Message-ID: <32D2B038.4E@mctc.com>

Hi, tonight at 7:30pm tuesday evening, 01:30Z wednesday in England, I'll be calling "CQ 49er" on 7.040-045MHz. I'm makeing a sked with Bob White W03B and another friend, & would love to work ANY others who have time.

I need 14 more states for my "49er QRP WAS" :-) AK, MICH, MS, MT, NEB, ND, OR, RI, UT, VT, WA, WYO, MD, and HI hi hi!

My rig tonight is the "Mighty Arkansas 49er" running 1.3 watts into a half square antenna @ 45' ... cul, de Jim KJ5TF AR QRP #2

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: WA8GHZ /5 Jack Dougherty <jdougher@wt.net>

Subject: [8103] 5W Mobile Really Works

Message-ID: <32D1D400.1571@wt.net>

I wish to encourage anyone considering running mobile, and thank the many for the words of advice and support when I first started mobiling my 5watts here around Houston.

I had a very nice QSO during tonight's drive time with WD4AXJ in Tennessee, I believe, who was as amazed as I that this stuff really works. I believe that's the call, because I can't drive, copy cw, and write names, etc. down, and memory fails after about 30 minutes. Admittedly, its not great DX, it's not even foreign, but I can consistently make contacts while mobile at 800 to 100 miles out on 40 meters with 5 watts into a compromise antenna.

The antenna setup is even less than ideal; just a magmounted hamstick style mounted on the trunk, cause I don't want to drill holes in my '79 Caddy 5,000 lb. counterpoise.

I do notice that I have to keep contacts pretty short because of the band dynamics at rush hour time, traffic, QRM from other stations that can't hear me, etc.

And keeping driving and control of the car as #1 priority was a little learning experience, but 5watts mobile is a very real mode. Recommend it to ya for easing them driving time blues, and putting a smile on your face at the end of a commute.

I use a Emtech NW40, a Pro-am hamstick on a 3-point mag-mount and a Whiterook mini-keyer which is tie-wrapped to a board tucked under my arm-rest. Seems to work just fine.

Try it, you'll like it.....

--

WA8GHZ /5 / === === o === o === o o === === o
Jack /Houston / "I know the guy who built my radio."

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Jess Gypin <jessqrp@concentric.net>
Subject: [8099] And even more (ho-hum!) web page updates.
Message-ID: <32CFAC4E.DAF@concentric.net>

Due to popular demand, I have added information on how to order the TE NE KE Paddles and a text file that talks about how I modded the coil on the SLV. Take a peek if you want. I took some more pictures of the TE NE KE and posted them as well. I think that they are a bit better than the first.

Best
Jess N0TFI
<http://home.concentric.net/~jessqrp>

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: ERSchley@aol.com
Subject: [8122] Anybody got the Dec. QRPP yet?
Message-ID: <970107014522_1559039109@emout20.mail.aol.com>

Has anyone received the December issue of QRPP yet? I haven't received mine but don't remember seeing anything about it on QRP-L, although I may have missed a couple of days of transmissions.
73 Emory N4LP

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "T. PETTIBONE" <tpettibo@NMSU.Edu>

Subject: [8110] Anybody spot the fox?

Message-ID: <Pine.A41.3.95.970106212109.23944B-100000@hector.NMSU.Edu>

Wow, snow in Las Cruces. About 3" so far at my QTH. Reminds me of Alaska!

Anybody spot the fox? All I've heard has been lots of digital, SSB, and a couple of lousy fists (including a local yokel right here in LC).

Tim AB50U

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: Bruce Rattray <RATTRAY@siast.sk.ca>

Subject: [8094] Bird wattmeter question

Message-ID: <6406201806011997/A39691/RIEL/11B1348F0D00*@MHS>

I might be able to borrow a BIRD Wattmeter 4304 to check my power levels... my question is does one connect the output of the xmtr to the input of the wattmeter and the out put of the wattmeter to an MFJ 300 watt dry dummy load?... and then key the transmitter for a direct reading on the BIRD?...reason I'm asking is that on the back of the meter is a listing with a POWER READING CORRECTION FACTOR chart...this has a FREQ column and a MULTIPLY BY column? ...the back of the meter also has an SWR CHART...any ideas would certainly be appreciated....thanks & 73 - Bruce (VE5RC) QRP-L#886
"QRP! How sweet it is!"

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: Rhynek@aol.com

Subject: [8097] Correction to OHR QRP sets sale priced

Message-ID: <970106181338_1043996741@emout01.mail.aol.com>

The correct URL should be <http://www.ultranet.com/biz/raddev>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: "Len W. Touth" <len@infinet.com>

Subject: [8101] CQrp Meeting Web Site Correction

Message-ID: <199701070129.UAA08904@mail1.infinet.com>

Sorry Gang
forgot the .html

CQrp direct web site is at <http://www.infinet.com/~len/cqrp1.html>

Best 72/3

Len

KG8SF

len@infinet.com

kg8sf@key.com

QRP-L # 841 CQrp # 2 ARCI # 9025 FISTS # 2134

CHARTER MEMBER - THE COLUMBUS QRP CLUB - CQrp

Web Page: <http://www.infinet.com/~len>

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: "Joseph L. Hartmann, Jr." <joe@sugar-river.net>

Subject: [8112] DR. E. STUART DAVIS

Message-ID: <Pine.BSD/.3.91.970107000207.13215A-100000@arakis.sugar-river.net>

filename: /joe/ham/phillips.code

-----this is a work in progress -----
-----thought I would put this much up on the -----
-----list even though I have 64 pages of -----
-----Phillips Code to go -----

[cover: brown print on buff background]

The
Phillips
Code

Bi-Centennial
Edition

[reverse of cover:

National Telegraph Office
1149 Weber St.
Union, NJ 07083

[page: rest of book black print on white background]

The
P h i l l i p s C o d e
A THOUROUGHLY TESTED METHOD OF SHORT-
HAND ARRANGED FOR TELEGRAPHIC PUR-
POSES. AND CONTEMPLATING THE
RAPID TRANSMISSION OF PRESS
REPORTS; ALSO INTENDED
TO BE USED AS ON
E A S I L Y A C Q U I R E D M E T H O D
FOR
General Newspaper and Court
Reporting
by
Walter P. Phillips
revised in 1975
Entered According to Act of Congress
by
WALTER P. PHILLIPS
1879
Renewed January 8, 1907
NEW YORK
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE AGE
253 BROADWAY

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

There has been a persistent demand for a code book that contained not only the Phillips, but various other codes and signals that were once widely used.

The necessity for codes and coding became apparent with the earliest forms of signalling, as only very limited intelligence could be transmitted by the crude devices of those days. When the electric telegraph made possible the speedy transmission of alphabets and numerals, coding was still important to reduce line time and costs.

Research suggests that at one time, commercial telegraphs and railroads had numerical codes that contained at least 100 groupings. Few survived beyond the turn of the century. The compilation in this book represents the consensus of many whose duties brought them into close contact with this subject. It will be noted that in some cases, more than one meaning was assigned to a coding. The most generally understood definition is printed first, with secondary usage in parenthesis.

The Phillips Code is that of the last official edition -- 1925 -- plus the Market supplement of 1909 and a listing of some codings which have been added.

I am indebted to J. Ralph Graham, Nick Carter, George Secrist and Art Stewart, long time press operators, for suggestions and review of the general arrangement.

73,
E. STUART DAVIS (DV)

[page: a copy of an old advertisement]

Q U A L I T Y F I R S T

[picture of a sounder and key on a wooden base]

[with the base marked "MARCONI"]

Only BUNNELL Keys should be used
in sending Phillips' Code or any other Code.
There is no other key in same class. Perfect
workmanship with iridium hardened, plat-
inum points is the reason for their easy
working and the beautiful, clean-cut signals
they make.

Special prices to code users on application.

[Picture of	]	
["Hudson's	]	H U D S O N
[Word Register"	]	W O R D C O U N T E R
[Patented	]	
[a pointer over 360	]	For counting number of
[degrees with "50" at]		words written on a typewriter.
[the top, and major	]	Furnished with attachments
[divisions of 10, 20	]	for applying it to all the stand-
[30, and 40, going	]	makes of machines.
[cw, evenly spaced	]	On ordering be sure to
[in increments of	]	specify make and model of
[one unit	]	machine on which it is to be
		used)

Directions for attaching ac-
company each machine.

SPECIAL NET PRICE \$3.00

Send for catalog and circular of C.Q.A. Relays.

J. H. B U N N E L L & C O. Inc.
PARK PLACE, near Woolworth Bldg.
NEW YORK.

[page 1]

W A L T E R P O L K P H I L L I P S

Born in Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1846,
Walter Phillips entered upon a career in com-
munications as a messenger for the American
Telegraph Company at its Providence, Rhode
Island office in 1861. Quickly mastering the
art of Morse telegraphy, he became one of the
fastest operators of the time. In 1864 he was
promoted to the position of "report opr." copy-
ing news despatches from the Associated Press.
He set a new speed record by copying 2731
words in one hour. This feat won an award
of a solid gold pen from Prof. Samuel F. B.

Morse. Phillips joined the Associated Press in 1867 and was made manager of its Washington Bureau in 1868. Ever alert to the value of speed in news transmission, he persuaded the AP in 1875 to establish the nation's first leased wire, for press service, linking the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Determined to make the AP the fastest news service in the country, he revised the existing abbreviations and codes used in the transmission of press. In 1879 he published the first edition of the "Phillips code" -- a system so fundamentally sound in principle and so easy to learn that it quickly became the standard code used throughout the North American continent.

As an inventor, he patented an improved form of hand key that was widely acclaimed by operators -- and shortly thereafter, in conjunction with R. H. Weiny, invented a single line repeater known as the Weiny-Phillips that remained in service as long as Morse wires were in use. He was joint inventor of the first successful semi-automatic key: the "Autoplex," patented in 1902 by Horace G. Martin.

In 1898, Walter Phillips was appointed vice president and general manager of the United Press, and he retired in 1918 as one of the most highly respected gentlemen ever to grace the telegraphic profession.

-DV

[page]

[TRANSCRIPTION IN PROGRESS]

[Transcriber's note:

I first met Dr. Davis (hereafter referred to as "Stu", which was his handle on 40 CW in the early fifties) around 1953. He was living in Newark, NJ at the time, still up "north" on some "temporary" assignment. He worked

in the area of psychological counselling -- I never found out what he did in detail.

It was a shock (for me, a teenager) to meet him. He had a badly hunched back, which I believe was the result of an accident that happened early in his life. I think he said it was a boating accident. He had owned a boat in Florida, and may have been a Florida native.

He came over by subway ,although between Newark and Jersey City the "tubes" travelled above ground. My mother fixed a nice dinner and we all had a nice chat with Stu. I supposed we retired to "the shack" for a while to talk shop. I believe I had an SX-28A (hallicrafters) at the time, and Stu must have had a few things to say about that! But I do not recall anything specific.

I have forgotten his call. It was not the call he originally had -- i think it was a K4.../2. Then he changed his call to a "2".

After I got married, I still kept in touch with Stu, and by this time he was established in his "Telegraph Office" in Union, NJ. I visited him several times. Stu had a leased line from the phone company, and he and several cronies had it hooked up to keys and sounders. They used the American Morse, which I unsuccessfully tried to learn (perhaps I got to 5 wpm?).

Stu had quite a collection of early telegraph equipment, sorry I can't recall the details, but I am sure it was a collection of "gems".

He had a collins receiver, and I believe a collins transmitter also. Naturally, he was CW only. Perhaps that's why we got along so well. Even if I was a young squirt, I wasn't too far off the beam, communication wise, in his opinion.

He had a friend, Commander Quimby, whom he introduced me to, and we all had lunch at the Governor Morris, the most august Inn and Restaurant in the very august town of Morristown, NJ. I believe Qimby had a home in or near Morristown, and Stu prevailed upon him to give me a tour of the place. It was sheer fascination to listen as these two ... two what? Raconteurs ? ... as they discoursed during the luncheon.? Stu told me that Quimby was responsible for preserving the "Delta Queen" -- the last of the operating Mississippi river paddle wheelers. I was gratified to hear Quimby's name mentioned watching a recent TV show about the "Queen". Took me back to that luncheon, and Stu.

Quimby's place was just MAGNIFICENT. Where does one get the *money*? He had salvaged an old theatre organ and had it installed in his foyer and main entrance. There were two "wings" off the entrance where Quimby had installed the pipes. And then in a room of to the left, he had installed all the drums, mechanical clarinets, violins, and other instruments that

were all controlled by the organist, whom, I believe was Quimby's wife. She was not present to give us a demonstration, so Commander Quimby played the organ for us a little, but apologized for the fact that it was not completely hooked up. It sounded "hooked up" TO ME!

Down in Commander Quimby's cellar was another surprise! A large scale model railroad. Similar in size to the old largest-gauge sets that Lionel used to make (much bigger than "0" gauge) -- but this set looked like it was all custom made. A very complicated and detailed set up, which just about filled the basement. I think Stu was proud to have Commander Quimby as a friend.

One time Stu and I got on the subject of old movies, and Stu asked me "Did you ever see a 'smart' telegrapher in a hollywood movie?" I said I could not think of ever seeing one: the ones I saw were usually portrayed as kind of stupid. Stu said he felt this was a conspiracy by the hollywood crowd: that someone had been snubbed by a telegrapher, or something of the kind, and as a result, the hollywood telegraphers were invariably portrayed as Neanderthals. He told me that telegraphers were actually an elite group, and that the telegraphic art used to be taught only to sons, close relatives and some especially favored individuals.

He also asked me why was it that everyone "smoked" in the movies? He felt that also was the result of some type of influence peddling that had infiltrated the hollywood industry.

Stu loved to talk, yet there was one subject about which he would *not* talk -- even at such a late date (in the late '70's) -- it was of his experience during the second world war. Stu was FDR's personal telegrapher, and wherever FDR went, Stu also went. He told me "I could tell you things ..." -- but he never did, even though I more than once tried to get him to tell of himself and FDR. Perhaps he was sworn to secrecy, as I can see no other reason for him not to discuss the trips with FDR. I am sure some very sensitive messages had passed over his key.

In recognition of his services during the war Stu was given an honorary Doctorate -- I don't recall if he even told me from where.

He was a bachelor when I knew him; I don't know if he was ever married: he never said. He did complain about the costs of the leased line, and told me he didn't know how long it would be before he would have to give it up (for financial reasons).

He got to be quite frail. He loved his cat, who, naturally, had the run of not only the house, but of the National Telegraph Office also. He suffered more and more from breathing problems. I lost touch with him, possibly not too long before he died. It was depressing to see him in such a physical condition, having to fight for breath.

He loved to play the piano, and he loved Verdi and Wagner. He had no love for Puccini. I recall his most vocal and negative reaction when I mentioned Puccini's name to him. (But, nevertheless, I still love Puccini -- although I never admitted it to Stu.)

I wish I knew to whom he bequeathed his museum, as I would like to visit it and recall how Stu explained the various pieces to me. I know he did ~~not~~ bequeath his museum to the Smithsonian, as Stu was quite upset about the items that institution kept in their store-rooms, hidden away from public view. I am sure he was upset about their treatment of their early telegraphy equipment. I think he said his collection would be going to some friend in Canada.

He wanted to "loan" me a 2-meter rig, but for some reason I just couldn't accept it. He gave me two copies of the book: The Phillips Code. It is the only physical thing I have from him. I'm surprised I still have it: I once went through my "collection" like the grim reaper, but the Phillips Code book survived (along with Courant's "Differential and Integral Calculus"). Some things I guess we can't bear to part with.

If anyone can add anything to these fragmentary snapshots of Dr. E.Stuart Davis, I would be most happy to read it.
]

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "John A. Evans - N3Q00" <jaevans@cos.cst.titan.com>
Subject: [8095] Ed Noll, W3FQJ - 73 books
Message-ID: <199701070030.TAA29324@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

> It just shows to go you that a good idea can ALWAYS be rediscovered. =
Ed
> Noll W3FQJ published just such a design in the book "73 Dipole and
> Long-Wire Antennas", 1st edition, (c) 1969 by Editors and Engineers.

[snip]

> If you can find any of Ed's books at the next hamfest you attend, latch =
on
> to them. I don't think that they are in print anymore.
>=20
> Maybe they are, and I hope it is so, but they probably cost more than =
the
> \$3.25 I paid for mine NEW in 1971 :)

I remeber seeing these at MARYland Radio Center 3 years ago while I was stationed at Ft Meade, MD. I suspect that MFJ still publishes them !! You might also give Maryland Radio Center a call. They have a web page = for the weatehrnode controller they are marketing !!! I don't work for them = -=20 just used to shop there !!

<http://www.weathernode.com/html/mrcinfo.htm>

72, n3qoo

John A. Evans Chief System Administrator
Office: (719) 528-1800 x164 Titan Client/Server Technologies
Fax: (719) 528-1275 1115 Elkton Dr, Suite 200
email: jaevans@cos.cst.titan.com Colorado Springs, CO 80907-3535

Norcal #262 QRP-L #219 QRP-ARCI #8303 NE-QRP #213 CQC #045
CQrp #15 NJ-QRP #50 AK-QRP

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "John A. Evans - N3Q00" <jaevans@cos.cst.titan.com>
Subject: [8168] Equipment to Trade
Message-ID: <199701071859.NAA49919@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

Greetings,

OK, this is half QRP-related.

I have: (1) DEC DLT2000 external tape drive with scsi interface for=20 trade. This drive handles 10 gig native formats, 20 gig compressed format, and some backward compatible formats. I also have about 6 = tapes

that go with the drive. It has a single-ended scsi-2 interface with the larger scsi connectors. Manual is also included. These drives typically go new for around \$2000, but I figure this is worth around \$1500 on the used market.

=20

Wanted: as always, cash. I would also consider trading for any QRP HF gear and accessories. Since the market for this drive is a lot smaller in this audience, let me know what you have and we can talk. You never know - someone out there just might be in the market for a scsi tape backup device.

=20

thanks,

john, n3qoo

John A. Evans Chief System Administrator
Office: (719) 528-1800 x164 Titan Client/Server Technologies
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email: jaevans@cos.cst.titan.com Colorado Springs, CO 80907-3535

Norcal #262 QRP-L #219 QRP-ARCI #8303 NE-QRP #213 CQC #045
CQrp #15 NJ-QRP #50 AK-QRP

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Richard Wilkerson <richqrp@pacbell.net>
Subject: [8128] First Sprint of 97
Message-ID: <32D257A7.3D8A@pacbell.net>

Well for the first time in ARS history KC7NEV and I did not hook up!
Bands here in Ca. were very bad lots of noise for everyone. I was not
even looking for a FOX but while in the sprint I got me a FOX also.
After the sprint all I wanted was asprin for my headache, QRN!!!
72's to all rich
--

Rich Wilkerson WD6FDD, Santee, Ca.
NorCal, ARCI, Qrp-L, ECRA
scQRPions

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: SYDV00A@prodigy.com (FLOYD SMITHBERG)
Subject: [8121] Fox
Message-ID: <199701070448.XAA11542@mime4.prodigy.com>

Worked the Fox at 0431...didn't hear a whimper til then now he's
a good 569 at 0446. Gud luck.
Floyd NQ7X

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: kf2ph@juno.com (Nick Franco)
Subject: [8119] FOX - Yes!
Message-ID: <19970107.005014.3990.6.kf2ph@juno.com>

Well here on Long Island where the QRN is louder than the signals, I
never know what I'm going to hear or not hear.

I got home from Boy Scouts late and turned on the NW-40. I listened around and actually heard the Fox for a change. There was old furry W0CH working someone. And then The loudest digital signal I ever heard on 40 meters. I almost fell off my chair. I switch in the audio filter and tweaked the Variable Band width Filter (what a rig) and moved a little off frequency and played with the RIT. Finally I was able to copy W0CH even with the HEAVY QRM from the digital signal. I was getting angry. It was as though the digital guy was doing it on purpose. (Actually we're digital too - oops). I mean the RTTY guy was loud!

I call Dave and he came right back to me. What a thrill. I bagged the Fox! A good night after all.

72 to all,
Nick - KF2PH
Patchogue, LI, NY

Nick Franco <>< KF2PH/qrp
QRP-L # 13 NE-QRP # 349 ARS # 128
Music Minister - Church of the Nazarene
Patchogue, LI NY Suffolk County

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: kb0rol@juno.com (Bradley L Mugleston)
Subject: [8117] Fox Fix
Message-ID: <19970106.223615.7463.8.kb0rol@juno.com>

K5WZ was K4WZ - you see there was this BIG bug on the desk next to my rig and it distracted me so I missed counting the dots and the dashes - really its true.

OK, so I'm not that smart, Ron just sent me a correction.

Brad Mugleston - KB0ROL
Colorado QRP Club # 170, QRP-L #316, ARRL
QTH - Aurora, CO - DM79oq
KB0ROL@JUNO.COM
BMUG@GWL.COM

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: kb0rol@juno.com (Bradley L Mugleston)
Subject: [8114] Fox Report - Novice/Tech+

Message-ID: <19970106.220737.7463.0.kb0rol@juno.com>

What a night - two hours - LOTS of noise not much CW. I was using my Kenwood TS-830S into my G5RV at 4 watts. Here is my list.

me/him

0215 K5WZ 559/259 GA Ron 1W
0239 KD4SJM 559/459 TN Dan not a
hunter
0319 K0FRP 599/559 CO AL didn't catch
number
0332 KK4KF 359/239 FL Bill 755

Ron could be number 730 I had to ask him for a repeat a few times finally I copied NO then NR 1W (I think) he went from real light to gone.

Dan was a nice chat - after 20 min of not hearing anything it was nice to hear someone.

Al lives about 2 miles away - has a great big antenna on a tall tower - I didn't really get all of his info - he sent it at about 1,000 wpm so I guessed. I guess it probably doesn't count - that's OK it was fun.

Bill - now I don't think I ever heard him call me- it was more of a feeling that someone out there was looking for me so I sent QRZ? de KB0ROL after a little while I was able to hear his call and everything went fine except for the state - that took more than a few tries.

One additional note - not related to the FOX. Got a QSL card from KJ6MC in Concord California. Had a QSO with him on November 19th (local) and his QTH kept changing I guessed he was driving around in his car. Some car - there is a picture of it on his QSL card - seems he has his Channel 7 News copter fitted with a ham radio. Some people have all the luck.

Well thanks for the hunt - I'm sure there were more than 3 people out there looking for me but none of your signals were hitting my QTH. Maybe next time.

de

Brad Mugleston - KB0ROL
Colorado QRP Club # 170, QRP-L #316, ARRL
QTH - Aurora, CO - DM79oq
KB0ROL@JUNO.COM
BMUG@GWL.COM

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: [8176] FOX Standings 1/7/97
Message-ID: <199701072051.UAA07386@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

Gang,

The race is still close between TX and CA, so each week becomes more critical as we get closer to March.

Also note that the total number of exchanges now exceeds 1,300!!!! That's a lot of contacts, mostly 2xQRP, no matter how you count it up.

Foxhunt Current Standings January 7, 1997

The Big Game!!!! CA-13 TX-14

Fox Scores

CALL	CONTACTS	STATE	TOTAL POINTS
K2NF	59+47	FL	106
W5FN	50+55	TX	105
NQ7K	37+49	AZ	86
W5TFB	77	TX	
KU7Y	57	NV	
N6GA	56	CA	
W1HUE	55	ID	
AE4IC	53	NC	
W0CH	49	MO	
WB8RUQ	47	MI	
N9DD	40	IN	
KS4L	38	AL	
AB5OU	37	NM	
N2VPK	36	NY	
N6WG	36	CA	
AA1IK	30	NH	
W03B	29	MD	
N2TNN	29	NJ	
KA5DVS	25	NJ	
AE9K	23	WI	
N8VAR	23	OH	
WB5QMP	22	ID	

WA1GUV	21	VT
KF2PH	12	NY
W8KC	11	MI

Total Qs = 1,103

Novice and Tech+ Scores

KB0ROL	12+ 9+11+ 18+ 4+ 6+ 4	CO	64
KB9JLO	12+ 9+19+ 8+ 5	IL	53
WA7SSA	7+ 5+ 3+ 14+13+10	ID	52
WD4MSM	5+ 5+ 9+ 3+ 3	IN	25
KB9LGJ	11+ 3+ 5	AZ	19

Total Novice/Tech+ Qs = 213

Note: X.5 means X regular foxes and .5 means one Novice(5 pts) so that score is X+.5. Only one Novice per non-Novice stn. So 3.5 means 3 regular and 1 novice for total of 4 contacts, but 8 points total. Only one Novice contact allowed for the five points for the season for stations other than Novice/T+.

Hunters Scores (and it's a close race)

Leader of the pack is: (24.5) NQ7X Floyd in AZ

AA0XI(19.5) W00Q(12) W0CH(5.5) WB0CLD(5) AB0CD(5.5) KI0G(4.5) AA0XZ
 KQ0I WA0FGV NI0A(11.5) K0EVZ(5.5) WA0RPI(2) KD0SU(4.5) KB0VCC(3)
 AA70A N0TFI KB0PJ N0UR(2) AB0DC K6QD W0HEP(1.5) KB0YMI(0.5)
 WA1GUV W0SS KB0YBX(0.5) NG0M(0.5) N0UVR(0.5) K0FRP(0.5)

K1MG(16.5) W1HUE(15.5) AK1P(8) WA1QVM(5.5) N1RXT(3.5) KA1AXY(3.5)
 N1QQV(6.5) KC1GS W1UI(0.5) AA1MY(6.5) KC1FB(3.5) K10J(7.5) WA1UPB
 W1EAT N1UMA NT1U WA1VPB

AA2WJ(12) AA2PF(6) N2G0(4) WZ2T N2VPK(7.5) K2VNM(6) N2YRJ(3) N2TNN(4)
 K2NF KG2DP KF2PH(1.5) N2T0 W2DP K2VCO(2) W2NRA N2CX W2UX

K3ETS(2.5) N3SLR N3KFL W3PNL(3.5) KA3WMJ(3.5) W03B(5.5) KT3A NR3E(3)
 W3WZ(3.5) KV3NX AA3MD NF3I(1) KA3WMJ(2) K3QIO(2) NR3Z W3DW(1.5)
 N3G0

KE4YH(17.5) AE4IC(12.5) WB4ZKA(4) W4STX(2) KS4L(2) KE4KDT(1.5) AD4ZE(4)
 WJ4P(3) K4CGY(2) KK4KF(6.5) N4S0(7) KI4JA NR4N(1.5) N4EUK(0.5)

KS4HQ(0.5) K4PQC(2) KS4V KQ4AL N4IM(2) KC40(4) WX4P(2) AE4MX W4MO
AB4RR KD40BQ(2) KE4YH(3) AE4VQ N4JS K4WZ(0.5) KD4SJM(0.5)

W5FN(21.5) KK5R0(20.5) N5ET(19.5) AB5UA(19.5) W5TFB(19.5) AB5OU(15.5)
K5W0(8) K5UP(12.5) K5ZTY(13.5) KK5MC/5 WA5WHN(2.5) AC5II(9.5)
N5JKY(7) K5F0(7.5) WB5QYT(4) W5VBO(3) KK5GJ(1.5) K5RV(12)
W5HNS(8.5) WA5CVM AC5CI KA5DVS(2) NA5N(4) KA5T(10.5) WD5GKH
K5ON(9.5) KB5YVT N5LU(10) KE5TF(11) N5AL0(2) KE5FT KJ5SP(2)
K5JHP(5) WB5J K5M0 KC5R0(4.5) W5CTZ KJ5VW(4) W5XE(3) KK5NA K5JP
K5ID(2.5) NA5K AB5ST K5PSH W5SST WA5YFY K5LE(2) K05W(1)

W6BAB(18.5) KK6MC(10.5) N6WG(12.5) KQ6AG(4) KI6DS(3) WA6NAE(10.5)
W6ABX K06KA(10.5) KI6SN(2) KD6ZMJ(3.5) WA6MOK(0.5) K6VNX(13.5)
WA6HHQ(7) AA6R(4.5) WA6OWR W6EMT(5) N6GA AC6KW WA6GER(2.5)
W6EMD(4.5) WB6LMA(0.5) KI6OY(4.5) N6XU(22.5) N6KR(2.5) W6ZH(15)
N6PDX W6SI WA6EIW W6KAK K6JI(4.5) N6MM(8) W6SU(12) W6IM(0.5)
W6JHB(2.5) WD6FDD WI6M W6SIY(0.5) W6ZOH N6VZ N6XI

NQ7X(24.5) KK7BD(17.5) KU7Y(13.5) KC7NEV(12.5) N7GS(12.5) NQ7K(10.5)
AB7ST(10.5) KI7MN(7) N7KT(9.5) WW7Y(4) N7MFB(2) WB7DU0 W7JDZ(7.5)
AB7HI(2.5) KJ7NS(3) AB70A W7SNV(2) N7CQR AB7MY N7MFB KJ7LB(0.5)
W7LR KJ7UN(1.5) AL7FS(1) KE7IT(2) N7CTJ(3.5) AA7QU(3) W7GVN(3.5)
W7FXH(0.5) W7KXB(2.5) WJ7H AB7TK(8.5) KJ7ZU(0.5) KC7SYL(0.5)
WA7LNV K7TP W7GUN(0.5) KI7NS(1) KG7PV KE7X KA7YOU W7GH W7LY0

W8DN(11.5) WA8CDU(9.5) W8KC WD8LDY(2) W8EO N8VAR(4.5) N8CQA AC8W(4)
KF8EE(3) WD8KQY W8LRM WA8CDV K8BVJ(1) K8IDN K8DD

KB9IUA(11) NN9K(10) W9DZ(9) N9DD(8.5) WA9PWP(8.5) NY9B(3) AE9K(3)
W9UQB(3) N9RYI WA9YLB(2) WB9LEF N9HH(5.5) N9SSG WB9LKC(2) W9JIF
W9ZSJ

VE3JC(7.5) VE7SL(7.5) VE7CQK(5.5) VE3SP(4) 8P9BM(1) VE5RC

Novice Stations working foxes - these count in separate class of prizes.
Let me know if you are N/T+ and have worked a fox and I put you in the
above grouping by mistake.

WA7SSA(6) KB9LGJ(1) KB0SJY(1) KB0ROL(2) N0PMY(2)

SIG

Chuck Adams K5F0 adams@sgi.com

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: tahrens1@juno.com

Subject: [8115] FOX: Late night -> phooey

Message-ID: <19970106.225733.4887.2.tahrens1@juno.com>

I think these late night foxes are just too wiley to get..
at least from here!

Just barely heard Dave,, a lot less than the 'S' beacon...
and it sounded like it was gargling!!

Mebbe next time!

Tim W5FN

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Joe Gervais <vole@primenet.com>
Subject: [8118] Foxes and Filters - A Question
Message-ID: <199701070531.WAA04986@primenet.com>

Howdy Folks,

(There's a filter question at the end of all this...)

Well *that* was interesting! Tonight my QTH was plagued by electronic switching QRN of some kind at S-7. It would go high for 6-10 seconds, off for 1-2 seconds, then high again, ad nauseum. The worst part was that during that brief second or two when it was off, I could HEAR the Fox! Aaaaargh! A few times I was able to hear Dave at the end of a call, so I'd send my call and hope. Finally I heard a fragment of my own call come back in between the military grade jamming, followed by just enough bits of info to piece the rest together (I was 559, right Dave?) after a repeat on the QRP-L #.

Then I made an amazing discovery - out of sheerest desperation, I opened the filter on my QRP+ to its fullest - 2.4 KHz. I mean what the heck, my copy sure as heck wasn't going to get any *worse*! And there he was! Weak as a wasp's footsteps on a window, but I had clear copy. An honest 519 sig - first time I'd ever heard something so weak yet so clear.

I almost called Dave again to give him a new RST (poor Fox probably didn't believe the 119 I'd given him a few minutes earlier), but figured I'd just get in everyone's way.

So the question - has anyone else ever experienced this?
Until the filter was opened to at least 1.2 KHz, the copy

was completely blanked out by QRN. After that, the sig became more and more readable as the filter got wider. Is this a case of the brain being a better filter than man-made? Or some "feature" of QRN vs. SCAF filtering?

Perspiring minds want to know!

Cheers de KC7NEV,

-Joe, vole@primenet.com, AZ ScQRPions (Phoenix)

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: zearwd@rockdal.aud.alcatel.com (W. Dennis Zeares)
Subject: [8170] FS Argonaut 509
Message-ID: <9701071930.AA09592@aud.alcatel.com>

I have a very clean, almost mint Argonaut 509, with mic and manual. The PTO is perfect (tight) and feels like the rig was never used.

I am asking \$250 plus shipping.

I have purchased a number of these rigs over the years and this is the best one yet. The others all had PTO problems and I paid the same price even though they were a lot less than perfect.

email direct: zearwd@aud.alcatel.com and please
copy cc:wzeares@post.smu.edu or k3ets@why.net

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: rright@primenet.com (Roger Hightower)
Subject: [8140] FS: Alinco DX-70T mobile rig
Message-ID: <199701071557.IAA19472@primenet.com>

I've only had this rig a few months and find I don't really spend enough time mobile to justify it. Offering it at a bargain price...in perfect condition.

Alinco DX-70T HF + 50MHz all mode transceiver
EDS-4 Front Control remote kit
EDS-5 Microphone extension cable
EBC-8 front control angle bracket

EBC-9 mobile mount bracket
Spare power cord
EDX-2 automatic antenna tuner w/cables

All docs included. The rig will run at 5W for qrp.

I'm asking \$950.00 plus shipping. If interested, please reply direct.

72/73 de Roger N7KT (Ex-AA7QY) Mesa, AZ Grid DM43cj

NorCal 1099 CoQRP 176 QRP-L 62 G-QRP 9081 ARCI 8946 NE-QRP 383

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Wilford D. Lindsey" <70511.3041@CompuServe.COM>
Subject: [8104] FS:OHR Classic 40/20
Message-ID: <970107015954_70511.3041_IHD61-1@CompuServe.COM>

Gang:

Have FS excellent OHR Classic Dual-Bander 40/20. One of the best I have seen. Sensitive, RIT, plenty of audio. Easy to transport to the field due to its light weight and compact size/shape.

Price = only \$185, including shipping in Continental USA. Don't miss this one!

Why am I selling? Simple--too many rigs in the shack, says XYL. She suggested this would be a good time to put some on the market.

Will sell to the first person to respond. If as expected a number of responses come in right together, may have to go to a drawing of some sort to be fair.

72/73,
--Doc/K0EVZ QRP-L #861

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bob Hightower <ki7mn@dancris.com>
Subject: [8173] FSFD

Message-ID: <199701072007.NAA23662@dancris.com>

Hey guys and gals, we still need operators for FSFD in the following states:

Kansas North Dakota Rhode Island Tennessee West Virginia
Wyoming

Is there anyone out there that can help out? If so, please contact Jim Hyzik K3QIO at congress@magpage.com and sign up.

Maybe someone from CO will have to drive up North and help out :^)
73,

Bob KI7MN Chandler, AZ Grid DM43BI Lat 33.334500 Long -111.87260
NorCal #1221 ARCI #8918 Qrp-1 #271 CQC #274 AK QRP #30 ARRL
<http://www.dancris.com/~ki7mn>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Jim Hydzik <congress@magpage.com>
Subject: [8158] FSFD and UTC the Final word
Message-ID: <199701071754.MAA24461@alaska.magpage.com>

Interesting comments and I appreciate them all.

Since not one of the responses refered at all to the main intent for using local time as mentioned in my previous postings, that is for the better feel of East-West grey line characteristics (why can't Johnny hear St. Louis any more from NYC at 4:45 PM), then it's gone. I thought it made sense to do it during a USA/Canada only event....guess I was wrong.

UTC will go into effect after I get off Wednesday's run at FSFD. Don't want to lose too many little grey cells before then :)

Democracy works, Jim K3QIO Delaware

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: SEAB&SHARON LYON <SSLYON@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: [8138] FSFD SKED change: A PLEA
Message-ID: <19970107154120.AAA5068@LOCALNAME>

In view of the propagation experience so far and predictions for FSFD duration, the operating frequencies for Tuesday, 1/7/97 (local) are now:

8:00 - 9:00 PM EST 7.042+/-
9:00 - 11:00 PM EST 3.555+
11:00 - 12:00 PM EST 1.810+/-

I was really out of it with this lousey cold last nite so didn't get in on the hunt, but I did spend some time cruising the bands and feel the change will be for the better. Of particular interest was 160m. Here's the PLEA:

IF YOU HAVE ANY WAY OF GETTING ANYTHING ON 160 AT ALL, DO IT TONITE!!!

I heard KA7SNX & KB7ZR near Spokane, a mobile N9 in Key Biscayne, VE9, AZ, ... all SSB Q-5, and those are just some that were barefoot.... in fact, one 7 was on for the first time, and had only 100' of coax stretched out just above ground! QRP will be FB *IF* the QRN spirits remain under control. C U THR =S=

"Seab" Lyon, AA1MY
Bethel, CT; FN-31-HJ;
ARCI#9253; QRP-L#574;
ARRL; QCWA; B.C.I.

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Lau, Zack, W1VT" <zlau@arrl.org>
Subject: [8135] Good 20M conditions
Message-ID: <m0vhctJ-0004ojC@mgate.arrl.org>

Good conditions from W1 to Europe this morning on 14 MHz:
I worked G8IB, DL2CN, OZ8AE, HB9JD, IK3BTW,
G3R00, and IK5SRD all 2 way QRP with 4 watts to a yagi.
Signals were perhaps 5 dB better than usual.
Jan 6, 1996, 1252 to 1358Z.--Zack W1VT. zlau@arrl.org

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Marshall Emm <75230.1405@compuserve.com>
Subject: [8171] Island Memory Keyer Kit Hardware
Message-ID: <970107195804_75230.1405_HHB40-2@CompuServe.COM>

Please excuse the bandwidth, but so many have asked why the Island keyer Kit's optional hardware pack does not include a box or battery holder that it will probably save a lot of individual messages. Besides, the answers bear directly on two of

the more significant features of the kit.

a) The box. The kit can be built for inclusion inside a QRP transceiver, or as a standalone. *IF* it's built for standalone use and requires an enclosure, the size of the box will be determined by the space required for jacks, switches, etc., some of which are optional. And while a plastic box seems to be fine for QRP operation, the RFI implications of QRO operation may dictate a metal box. And (for those who have asked this one specifically), a punched, silk-screened enclosure would cost as much as the kit itself!

b) Battery holder. This one's almost too easy-- you can run the keyer on any voltage from 3 to 15 volts, and even build some options into it, so any battery holder we supplied would be wrong at least half the time.

This is a superb iambic memory keyer (4 memories, 500 characters) for \$21.95, so If you haven't seen the details check the web site (<http://www.mtechnologies.com/mthome>) or email me for more info.

Marshall Emm
Milestone Technologies
(303) 752-3382
(800) 238-8305 (orders)
aa0xi@mtechnologies.com

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bill Todd <bill@techline.com>
Subject: [8155] JUNO Kaputt!!!!!!
Message-ID: <1.5.4.32.19970108055535.0067ab58@mail.techline.com>

I was just informed that Juno has cancelled its 800 number service, so folks like me who live out in the "Hinterlands" will no longer be able to access their service. I am at least 75 miles from the closest official Juno phone number.

So, until something changes...please use: bill@techline.com as my E-Mail address.

Thanks, Bill-N7MFB

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Vic Rosenthal <rakefet@rakefet.com>

Subject: [8136] Loud fox!

Message-ID: <32D26C20.6E1@rakefet.com>

With all the complaints about the inaudible fox, I heard W0CH clear as a bell at 8 pm PST. I gave him a 569, but when I actually looked at the s-meter, it said S7! After I worked him, I listened to him vainly sending CQ fox for a few minutes. There was a loud Spanish-speaking SSB station on the frequency, but I didn't hear any digital QRM.

That's how it was from central California, folks.

Vic K2VCO

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: Scott Rosenfeld NF3I <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>

Subject: [8181] Magic numbers on AT-11 group buy!

Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9701071605.A29778-0100000@w3eax.umd.edu>

We're currently at FIFTEEN (15) kits ordered!!!

At TWENTY-FIVE (a number I considered unattainable) we drop from \$135 each to \$127.50 each!!!

Remember, QRP tuners are \$85 each.

Enclosures are \$30 each, and are now available for the QRP tuners as well!

All prices are PLUS SHIPPING from Laurel, MD, plus a small amount from Southern MD to Washington, DC (spread MANY ways).

The group buy ends JANUARY 17th - and I'll ask for payment very shortly thereafter, after which time I'll place the order!

TIME TO INDULGE YOURSELVES, FOLKS - AND SAVE ALL OF US ANOTHER \$7.50 THAT WE CAN THEN PIDDLER AWAY ON SOME OTHER QRP-related STUFF!!!

* Scott Rosenfeld NF3I Burtonsville, MD FM19mc QRV 80-10/6/2/440 *
*** 6m 75 grids worked on 8 watts *** HF 138 cfmd * QRP-L #147 ***
** QRP ARCI #9054 ** DXCC/WAS/WAC *** 100% dipole powered HF/6m **
* 301-549-1022 h / 301-982-1015 w *** 145.490- 147.225+ PL 156.7 *

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: "Dan Tayloe-P26412" <Dan_Tayloe-P26412@email.mot.com>

Subject: [8154] Monday Night Fox

Message-ID: <M28772260.004.nggk3.1.970107175535Z.CC-MAIL*/OU=SATCG/OU=AZBH/
PRMD=MOT/ADMD=MOT/C=US/@MHS>

Monday was both Fox night and my Wife's birthday. As friends called to wish her a happy birthday, I had several opportunities to sneak upstairs and see how Dave, W0CH, was doing.

At out of the gate, 8:00 MST, Dave had a weak but workable signal here in Phoenix, about a 339. Unfortunately, I did not have enough time to work him.

I checked back at 8:30, no Dave.

I got one more chance at 9:15, caught a gigantic QSB swell, and worked him with a 579/569 exchange. He told me I had the best signal all night, then proceeded to fade back to a 339.

If only he knew.....

I promptly beat it back down stairs before I could be missed.

A successful evening: A happy wife. I worked the fox.

- Dan Tayloe, KK7BD, Phoenix, AZ, QRP1 # 696, AZ ScQRPions

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: "David W. Johnson" <djohnson@acpub.duke.edu>

Subject: [8189] NEW KnightLites Web Address

Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.91.970107180647.7691A-100000@bio4.acpub.duke.edu>

Hi QRP fans!

This is to announce that a new web address is now in existence for the KnightLites web pages. The old one <<http://www.duke.edu/~djohnson>> will still hold the pages for a short time, and at least a link to the new site for a much longer time. But start now to change those bookmarks to <<http://www.rtpnet.org/~knights>> and you will be fully up-to-date!

We hope to soon have a link from the rtpnet pages directly, and I will announce this when it happens.

The reason for this move is that I am not sure how much longer

I will have my account at Duke, and the new site will probably be a permanent home. Thanks to all who have contributed to the KnightLite pages, and to those who have enjoyed them! You all make it worthwhile! I have had fun with them, and again invite you to continue to contribute links, ideas, suggestions, KnightLites news, text, or other material.

Keep on radiating (QRP of course), and enjoying our on-line fun stuff!

72,

Dave

David W. Johnson, Ph.D.	QRP ARCI 6546
Amateur Radio Extra WA4NID	G-QRP 4864
email: djohnson@acpub.duke.edu	NorCal 355
packet: WA4NID@WR4AGC.#DUR.NC.USA.NOAM	TSRAC 3482

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Craig O. Smith" <CSMITH@cmsuvmbs.cmu.edu>
Subject: [8175] One more time
Message-ID: <970107.142457.CST.CSMITH@cmsuvmbs.cmu.edu>

Hey Gang,

Being new to this server, I guess maybe I didn't make myself clear when I wrote asking for someone to tell me, or explain to me what a "Peanut Whistle Two" was.

Now, I'm not completely ignorant. (depends on who you ask)
I do know it is a 40m xcvr, but that's all I know about it...

I would like to know if it comes in kit form or pre-assembled???
Who the manufacturer is? the cost???

Any help WOULD be appreciated....

To those who take the time for reply... THANKS. 73s/Craig/KB0VRS

<*****>
< CRAIG O. SMITH / KB0VRS PROGRAMMER/ANALYST
< CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIV. INFORMATION SERVICES
< WARRENSBURG, MO 64093
<INTERNET: CSMITH@CMSUVMBS.CMU.EDU

<*****>

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "David W. Johnson" <djohnson@acpub.duke.edu>
Subject: [8190] OOPS! Correctn: New KL Web Site
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.91.970107182204.8106A-100000@bio4.acpub.duke.edu>

000PPPPSSS!

I typed it in wrong. See, I'm still not used to it yet!

I left out the www

The REAL new KnightLites Web Site address is:

<http://www.rtpnet.org/~knights>

Sorry about the error. Give this a try, especially if you haven't visited in awhile, as it's like life: things keep changing!

Have fun!

72,

Dave

David W. Johnson, Ph.D.	QRP ARCI 6546
Amateur Radio Extra WA4NID	G-QRP 4864
email: djohnson@acpub.duke.edu	NorCal 355
packet: WA4NID@WR4AGC.#DUR.NC.USA.NOAM	TSRAC 3482

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: W5HNS@aol.com
Subject: [8186] Q and Z sigs
Message-ID: <970107155556_439778823@emout09.mail.aol.com>

Hope this little post is not redundant as I get the QRP-L as a digest and the congestion on AOL puts me a day or so behind. I can remember my US Navy Radioman A school instructor telling us about ZBM2. Translation is "put a qualified operator on the circuit". It was considered the ultimate insult to any

radioman. And, yes, the Q signals were "in the military text books" but I do not remember ever using them. This was in 1966 and I was active as a ham for some 12 years by then. It's a wonder I didn't let some of those Q sigs slip out.

73 Henry W5HNS
Pasadena, Texas

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Peter_Simpson@3mail.3com.com
Subject: [8125] Q-signals...thanks!
Message-ID: <85256418.0041D169.00@hqoutbound.ops.3com.com>

Gang --

I have had several offers of copies of the military Q- and Z- signals list. My thanks to those people who replied to my request for information. I will be creating a machine-readable copy of the information in those documents, and will make it available for posterity.

I didn't hear from anyone who worked in commercial CW (e.g.: marine radio coast station), so I guess that means these guys either used the military codes or did without Q-signals. I have seen "cut lists" which are lists of standard abbreviations like CUL, R, and shortened numbers, like "N" for "9".

Stay tuned,
Peter, KA1AXY

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "William R. Colbert" <v31xe@dzn.com>

Subject: [8108] QLF & ZBM
Message-ID: <32D1E8C9.7B5E@dzdn.com>

According to ACP131, Communications Instructions and Operating Signals, dated July 1953, QLF has no printed meaning in the book; therefore, it is open to usage by individual agencies, groups, etc. ZBM is as follows: ZBM1 - put a qualified speed key operator on this frequency. ZBM2 - put a qualified operator on this frequency.

--

72/73, Ray Colbert, W5XE, SOWP 1064M
(also af852@rgfn.epcc.edu)
El Paso, Texas

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Jim Stafford W4QO <w4qo@America.Net>
Subject: [8180] QRP-ARCI membership chairman/news
Message-ID: <32D2BF13.6BA0@America.Net>

In case others want to know, Mike Bryce's email address for membership issues is:

73357.222@compuserve.com

While we're at it his snail is:

Mike Bryce, WB8VGE
PO Box 508
Massillon, OH 44648-0508

Membership is:

US \$17 initial \$15 renewal
Canadian \$20 initial \$18 renewal
DX \$27 initial \$25 renewal

And as an added note, have the new (Jan. 97) issue of QRP Quarterly in hand (advanced copy). Ron, KU7Y and the gang have done an alltime bang up job. 48 pages of technical and non-technical material.

And, one more, don't forget this weekend to enter the QRP-ARCI Fireside SSB Sprint contest. Runs on Sunday from Noon to 8 PM LOCAL time. Operate 4 hours out the 8 total. Members send RST, State/Prov/Country, ARCI# and non-members send Power instead of ARCI#. Some freqs:

3865,7285,14285,21385 See you there on SSB!

Jim Stafford - Eastern Area Director
770-993-9500

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Jerry Parker <jparker@fix.net>
Subject: [8164] QRPP
Message-ID: <2.2.32.19970107184339.006f8600@fix.net>

Now they have went and done it!

Another GREAT issue of QRPP, well worth the wait!

Check out the Table of Contents on the NorCal Page:

<http://www.fix.net/norcal.html>

Doug, I dont know how you do it but you have put together
another winner, THANKS!

72,,,Jerry...WA6OWR...K
Jerry ... WA6OWR ... K

The NorCal Page

<http://www.fix.net/norcal.html>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: James Bennett <james@research.nj.nec.com>
Subject: [8156] Rainbow orders
Message-ID: <Pine.sol.3.91.970107130114.27059B-100000@shakti>

A big thanks to everyone who is helping to make a success of the NJQRP club's first attempt at kitting a project. I think we are just beginning to see just how much work this process involves.
To date I have received over 100 orders for the Rainbow bridge/tuner.
I am processing the orders and we will be assigning order numbers.

Notification will be via email if an address was supplied or regular mail if not.

As Joe mentioned, we are planning for an initial run of 200 kits but will do more if the demand is there.

James Bennett
KA5DVS

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Laurent C. Lafond" <ke1ex@ids.net>
Subject: [8100] Request for mail assistance
Message-ID: <32D1CFD2.2587@ids.net>

Hi Gang -

Thanks for all your comebacks. The response was terrific.
Mission accomplished. RAH RAH

Tks to all es 72
Laurent, AA1QJ

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Bob Tellefsen-CNSE97" <Bob_Tellefsen-CNSE97@email.mot.com>
Subject: [8167] SLV alternate poles
Message-ID: <M1222071.002.nj0k1.1.970107185044Z.CC-MAIL*/OU=LMPCC10/OU=ILBE/PRMD=MOT/ADMD=MOT/C=US/@MHS>

Mike:

I use a dome tent with those pole sections pulled together by bungee cord material.

I find them way too limber to use as antenna poles. Had the same idea you did. Mine are approx. 3/8 inch in diameter. In the tent they have to make almost a half circle of about 8 ft diameter. so have to be limber.

Were the ones you saw larger, so maybe stiffer?
72, Bob N6WG

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Owen Quarles <k1oj@swbell.net>
Subject: [8116] SPARTAN SPRINT
Message-ID: <32D1DA8B.331C@swbell.net>

Howdy from Texas!

Well the sprint is a done deal. I had a blast. I put my 38lb yaesu on a diet and now it doesn't even look like it's old self. In fact it looks just like a Ten Tec Triton IV. First time out for this old rig. Looks like a keeper. Good ears and it only weighs 12lbs! Here is the log. Thanks to ARS for the contest.....

CU--OJ--K10J

QRP-L #732

40	CW	07/01/97	0234	VE3JC	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Ont	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0238	K8CV	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Mi	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0243	WA8GHZ	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Tx	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0247	N2VPK	559	TX	5W	559	1w-Ny	*	1
80	CW	07/01/97	0254	AC5AM	559	TX	5W	559	1w-La	*	2
80	CW	07/01/97	0256	KK5RO	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Ok	*	2
80	CW	07/01/97	0300	KM5AO	559	TX	5W	559	100w-Tx	*	2
80	CW	07/01/97	0303	N9ZZ	559	TX	5W	559	3w-Ar	*	2
80	CW	07/01/97	0305	N4XY	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Ga	*	2
80	CW	07/01/97	0308	WA1UPB	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Nc	*	2
40	CW	07/01/97	0321	K5ZTY	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Tx		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0327	KN6YD	559	TX	5W	559	3w-Ca	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0328	KC4O	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Ky	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0330	W6SU	559	TX	5w	559	2w-Ca		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0332	NE0C	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Oh	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0334	AE4IC	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Nc	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0337	K4NK	559	TX	5W	559	4w-Sc	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0342	KD5YIX	559	TX	5W	559	2w-Ca		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0343	W3TS	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Pa	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0346	WD6FDD	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Ca		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0349	AA8YT	559	TX	5W	559	10w-Oh		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0351	VE7SL	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Bc	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0353	KA3WTF	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Pa		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0358	KJ7WY	559	TX	5W	559	1w-Az	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0359	KM5AO	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Tx		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0401	WB8AJD	559	TX	5W	559	4w-Oh		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0405	AB7TB	559	TX	5W	559	2w-Az		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0413	NQ7X	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Az		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0414	NQ7K	559	TX	5W	559	5w-Az		1
40	CW	07/01/97	0415	W9DZ	559	TX	5W	559	5w-In	*	1
40	CW	07/01/97	0424	W9IXY	559	TX	5W	559	100w-Wi	*	1

37 POINTS 20 SPC's 25Qs ON 40M 6Qs ON 80M TOTAL WEIGHT 22LBS

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: n9zz@juno.com (Robert A. Schill)
Subject: [8123] Spartan Sprint
Message-ID: <19970107.045156.5415.3.N9ZZ@juno.com>

Hi all,
Now that my little problem is solved I can again post to the list. I was beginning to feel like an outsider.

Last evening we started the evening at 7:30 PM our time here in Arkansas with the Arkansas QRP Net on 3.560 and condx were atrocious. Could hardly hear the locals and eventually lost them, yet Bob, W4ED, from Atlanta came in like he was my next door neighbor....strange condx.

After the net got a cup of coffee and got ready for the Sprint. 40 meters was absolutely lousy so decided to stick it out on 80 and managed to get 14 contacts in the two hours allotted....not the greatest, but something.

Call Name St Date UTC Sent Rec

Pwr

```
=====
KC1DI      DAVE ME    1/7/97    0238 339  479
  4W
  K1CL      ME      1/7/97    0243 449
339  4W
AC5AM      BOB  LA    1/7/97    0251 599
599  1W
K10J OJ    TX      1/7/97    0302 599   559
  5W
KD2IX      FRANK    NY    1/7/97    0309 539
549  5W
W3TS MIKE PA  1/7/97    0315 579
559  1W
WD8RIF     ERIC OH   1/7/97    0325 579
589  5W
WA1UPB     JOHN NY   1/7/97    0328 599
579  5W
K4NK LES   SC      1/7/97    0330 559
559  4W
W4DON      DON  NC    1/7/97    0343 599
549  5W
KA5T LARRY TX      1/7/97    0352 559
449  5W
KK5RO      VERNON    OK    1/7/97    0355 449
559  5W
VE3JC      JOHN ON   1/7/97    0358 559  579
  5W
K3QIO      JIM  DE    1/7/97    0413 559  449
```

5W

Thanks to all who suffered through my poor signal strength.

72

Bob Schill N9ZZ
Mountain Home, Arkansas
ARCI QRP # 4744, MI QRP #266, AR QRP #1, QRP-L #705, ARS #189
E-Mail address : N9ZZ@juno.com
Packet address: N9ZZ @ N0KFQ.#SWMO.MO.USA

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Wilford D. Lindsey" <70511.3041@CompuServe.COM>
Subject: [8126] SPARTAN SPRINT
Message-ID: <970107125623_70511.3041_IHD40-1@CompuServe.COM>

Owen:

A glance at your log confirms what I suspected--that condx were so spotty that one had to use 5 watts just to be there at all. I had little luck during the evening/nighttime. Never heard either FOX nor anyone even calling them. Can hardly wait until condx pick up on 40, for sure.

72/73,
--Doc/K0EVZ QRP-L #861

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bill Meahan <www@wa8tzg.mi.org>
Subject: [8098] SST?
Message-ID: <32d19ac5.wa8tzg@wa8tzg.mi.org>

Well, it looks like the 38 Special is on the ramp, doing its runup and getting ready to taxi. Wahoo! I'll look for mine to come in for a final approach soon (I'm number 126 in line).

But what about that OTHER wondrous small rig that was supposed to be out about now: N6KR's "SST"? (No, I'm not refering to the Concorde!) Any news from the hanger?

72! de WA8TZG who's been watching too many aviation-related TV programs this evening :-)

Bill Meahan WA8TZG wmeahan@wa8tzg.mi.org
ARRL, IMRA, QRP-L(#117), NorCal QRP (#407), G-QRP (#8468), MI-QRP (#M1458)
All statements herein are worth exactly what you paid for them
cat: a purr bearing mammal

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Chris Cartwright <ccart@vidtel.com>
Subject: [8145] Super Slinky ?
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.93.970107111336.674A-100000@dns.vidtel.com>

A few months back there was a lot of discussion about Slinky Antennas,
and a few people wanted to know where to get them. I just ran across this
in the Edmund Scientific catalog (609-573-6250) and thought it might be of
interest. I'm getting a pair but have to wait until I get a yard so I can
play with them <sigh>.

Super Slinky Part# A52,480 \$8.95 +5.95 shipping

It says that it expands to over 10 meters (40 feet?) and can be used to
study wave propagation... I wonder which kind they meant :) Standard
disclaimers apply, just a happy customer.

-- Christopher Cartwright, Tech. Engineer		...our chief weapons are fear,
-- Voice 301.990.0735 N3XRV QRP-L #655		fear and surprise, and nice
-- Mail ccart@vidtel.com		red uniforms, oh damn!!
-- ccart@erols.com		-- Monty Python

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: [8187] TenTec 525D Microphone
Message-ID: <199701072244.WAA00712@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

If, and I say if, I were to go down to Texas Towers,
any off-the-shelf microphone that would work with the
above rig? Just thinking about the ARCI SSB test this
weekend.....

over
SIG
Chuck Adams K5FO adams@sgi.com

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Peter Beedlow <nn9k@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: [8127] Time reporting
Message-ID: <2.2.32.19970107130729.0067ffe4@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>

Don't mean to sound old and crabby but this has been bugging me for a long time.....

Assuming that the Fifty States in Fifty Days and the Fox operating events are learning experiences in addition to their other functions, why can't we attempt to learn and utilize a standardized time indicating method?

Unless I am mistaken, Universal Coordinated Time (UTC), is the time standard used by amateurs throughout the world. EME and meteor schedules are made using it, rag chewing skeds are made using it, contest rules use it for indicating starting and ending times, dxpeditions use it to indicate when they plan to be on a specific frequency and the list goes on and on.

Why don't we make an attempt to publish all of the QRP-L schedules in UTC? Or are we that unique?

Respectfully submitted,

Peter, NN9K, VK4CWX, OK8ECZ, LU/NN9K
Grid Square EN41 (IL) QRP-L #5

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Marshall Emm <75230.1405@compuserve.com>
Subject: [8172] Topic for Discussion-- QSB
Message-ID: <970107195802_75230.1405_HHB40-1@CompuServe.COM>

That's a bit presumptuous of me, setting a "topic for discussion," but I did want to make some comments and I know there will be some feedback (or should I say, fallout). I decided to bring this to your attention while operating FSFD last Saturday (results, such as they were, will be posted separately when I get my log sorted out). QSB was a big problem on 40M, it often is a big problem, and the problem is acute in QRP work.

QSB (your signal is fading) represents a change in signal strength. It is often

periodic, that is, a signal fades in and out and if you graphed it it would look something like a sine wave.

There are two characteristics of this pattern that are significant, namely the frequency and the amplitude (hey, just like radio!).

If the amplitude is slight (difference between highest and lowest strength is perhaps 3dB or an S point) it may not be a problem. If the difference is 12dB it might not be a problem for a QRO station but when you are listening to a QRP signal that is say 6dB over the noise floor, it's going to be inaudible half the time.

The frequency or period is also a factor-- when a signal has faded out to inaudibility, is it going to fade back in within 5 seconds, 5 minutes, or some longer time period?

Here's another complication-- if the period is 5 seconds, and you are working at around 12wpm, you may not lose any intelligence despite the signal being absent half the time!

If it takes 5 seconds to send rst, and it's repeated, you could actually hear the whole thing..."rst 55...[9 55]...9". [BTW, this is another argument for slowing down when conditions get tough.]

OK, QSB is complicated, what's the point? My point is simply that reporting "QSB" says almost nothing (and lately can be assumed). Why is it that no-one seems to remember that QSB, like several other problems, "is reported on a scale of 1 to 5." When's the last time you heard (or used) "QSB5", "QSB3", etc.

For the sake of argument, let's call QSBn a "signal report modifier," and lump it in there with the X,C, and K suffixes, QRM, and QRN. The whole idea, it seems to me, is to tell the other guy that you read him perfectly, or, if you don't, how well you read him AND WHY. The and why is very important (at least to me), because it may point to something that can be done to improve the situation. The Q signal modifiers are more informative and more likely to suggest a remedy IF there is an indication of how serious the problem is, and that's easily done by adding the number. There are other examples-- QRS 15 is a lot more meaningful than just "please slow down," but that's a topic for another day.

So, since we as QRP ops are supposed to be among the best on the bands (doing with skill what others do with power), why do we insist on saying things like SRI OM QSB?

Why not 439 QSB 3?

73

Marshall

AA0XI/VK5FN

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: michael.hopkins.1171@corvus.com (Michael Hopkins)
Subject: [8188] Truth abt QRP ARCI
Message-ID: <9701071700132906@corvus.com>

It is said:

WA>(It is also a fact that the organization with the name QRP
ARCI did WA>not always have a "true QRP" focus. It started out as a
group WA>voluntarily going QRP, ie, limiting themselves to 100 watts or
less in a WA>time in which kilowatts were rampant, to reduce QRM on the
air and WA>make operating more pleasant. It was not until about 1979
that WA>President Tom Davis, K8IF, pulled off a radical change and
WA>reengineered the club to represent the interests of what we today
WA>consider QRPers, with a nominal upper limit of 5 watts; he was
WA>inducted into the QRP ARCIs QRP Hall of Fame in 1996 for that.

But the facts would just as easily impeach him.

Consulting QRP Quarterly vol. 18, no. 3 for October 1980 we learn that a
July poll failed to recommend a change to 5 Watts. Despite the
admission that the sample "far exceed[ed] that used by professional
polling organizations like Galllup," K8IF called for yet another
election. This is a familiar tactic of volunteer tyrants and perhaps it
all came out allright, but the thought that we awoke to 5 Watts in
unison one day at the end of the Carter administration is an illusion.

By the way, the move to output power instead of input was also far from a unanimity. The British were using Input (which favors folks without Wattmeters). They only changed as comity to us.

It is, we must always remind ourselves, a reality we create for ourselves. We can cherish or revile to our tastes and that is what we do. That explains why we do not ever talk about ERP.

de ab5l, QRP-ARCI #4400, G-QRP #669

* SLMR 2.1a *

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Jim Hydzyk <congress@magpage.com>
Subject: [8120] Tuesday Conn. FSFD Change of SKED
Message-ID: <199701070530.AAA12808@alaska.magpage.com>

Howdy Fun Seekers,

Last minute change to AA1MY's FSFD schedule due to conditions:

8->9 PM EST 7.042 +/- Tuesday Evening Jan. 07

9->11 PM EST 3.555 +

11 PM->Midnight 1.810 +

Remember all times are EST so you know how tired Seab is getting :)

Go Get 'em, Jim K3QIO Delaware

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Thida D." <100watts@samart.co.th>
Subject: [8160] UNSUBSCRIBE!!!!!!!
Message-ID: <32D30D61.688D@samart.co.th>

OSTEREN@HAL.LAMAR.EDU wrote:

>

UNSUBSCRIBE Thida D

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Mike Robinson <miker@cc.com>
Subject: [8147] Using UTC
Message-ID: <9701071641.AA08633@voder.nsc.com>

I've said it before and I'll say it again:

If you'll set your watch to UTC, you'll force yourself to think in UTC. When someone asks you the time, you'll learn to do the conversion in your head faster and faster.

It even makes it easier to accomodate for Daylight savings. I don't have to change my watch, just the number I use to convert. Right now it's UTC-7.

In spring it's UTC-6. (Springing ahead means less time)

What about when the hour is just past midnight? Confusing you say? If it's 0230z then think in terms of 2630-0700 (2400 + 0230 = 2630). 2630z-0700=1930mdt.

There's no excuse for a ham not to be able to use UTC.

=====
NCARC Winter SuperFest, January 11th, Loveland, Colorado
=====
7.3 de Michael N7MR miker@cc.com michael@frii.com
http://www.frii.com/~michael
QRP-L #126 Norcal #857 CQC #180
=====

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bob Hightower <ki7mn@dancris.com>
Subject: [8150] UTC vs Local Time
Message-ID: <199701071706.KAA15715@dancris.com>

Oh boy, another discussion! Those of us involved in the Fox hunt, and those who do Special Event Stations, and those who do contests all use UTC as the means of measuring start/stop times, and times when contacts take place. It

is aptly named Universal...no conversion needed.

If I have to look for a fox at, say, 8:00 PM EST, I have to convert it to MST to be sure to be on time. If I look for a fox at 0300 UTC, I know when it is because I have a clock set to UTC. There is no EST/EDT, CST/CDT, MST/MDT etc to be concerned about, just UTC.

Lets all use it.

73,

Bob KI7MN Chandler, AZ Grid DM43BI Lat 33.334500 Long -111.87260

NorCal #1221 ARCI #8918 Qrp-1 #271 CQC #274 AK QRP #30 ARRL

<http://www.dancris.com/~ki7mn>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: Doug Hendricks <ki6ds@dpol.k12.ca.us>

Subject: [8152] Winter QRPP, SST, etc.

Message-ID: <1.5.4.16.19970107103425.5a0f04ac@telis.org>

Guys, the Winter issue of QRPP (used to be the Dec. issue) was delayed in mailing on purpose. Last year, we mailed the Dec. issue the last week of November, and it was a huge mistake. Evidently, many, many of the bulk mail bags containing QRPP were thrown aside in order for the US Post Office to be able to handle the Christmas overload of mail. This is unavoidable. In talking with Post Office personnel, they advised me very strongly to NOT mail QRPP until after the first of the year, as the same thing would happen again this year. Last year there were many who did not receive the Dec. issue of QRPP until late March or early in April!! Plus, only 2 hams in Sacramento ever got theirs.

So, QRPP is in the mail now. It will take from 2 to 6 weeks to arrive. Please be patient. Remember, NorCal is a group of volunteers, not a company. We are a club. We have changed the mailing from a local group (me) to the printer in New Mexico. It was just too much of a job for me to handle the mailing. The cost of the printer shipping the issues versus my shipping is about a wash, plus the time involved (often 10 days) should help out in the future.

The SST. Wayne Burdick is absolutely snowed under with work, and so are Jim and I. We did not expect to sell 500 38 Specials in 3 weeks!! Therefore, the SST project is on hold at this time.

NorCal meeting report. It will be coming but not for a few days. I have this mountain of work to do!!

Happy New Year to the greatest group of guys in the world. Thank you for

all of your patience and understanding. 72, Doug, KI6DS

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Paul F. Young" <pfy@axe.intercall.com>
Subject: [8113] RE: 38 Special Special Report
Message-ID: <3.0.32.19970106233409.006b0c4c@mail.intercall.com>

At 05:20 AM 1/6/97 EST, you wrote:

>
>> Of course, that doesn't include the time it takes me to troubleshoot
>> the thing if it doesn't work! That would be embarrassing
>
>Preston, you're darn right it will be embarrassing! So far we had five
>people
>that built the kit from different PCBs or just a perf board. Ten radios,
>to be
>exact. None - that's right - none had the radio not working! On the first
>day
>they built it!
>Embarrassing is an understatement... hi hi
>
>You also mentioned troubleshooting. In addition to the manual you have,
>which was beautifully constructed by Doug Hendricks, we are adding a
>troubleshooting section, just in case.
>But believe me, if you can read English, you're not legally blind and you
>can solder, most likely you'll have the radio working the first time.
>
>I will even tell you a little secret. The stock radio can be aligned with
>a
>only screwdriver - no voltmeter, no power meter, nothing, just a
>screwdriver!
>Now , how simple can a kit get?!
>The rumor is that the next project from Norcal has evrything assembled
>except for the knobs. Just joking...
>
>72/73
>
>DE ORI AC6AN
>
>
>
Hey ORI,

What's a screwdriver?

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Bob Follett" <bfollett@ditell.com>
Subject: [8105] RE: 40M Propagation tonite
Message-ID: <199701070242.TAA05577@orion.ditell.com>

Gang:

At least from this state, not a great nite for Spartan/Fox. The MUF has dropped below 7.010Mhz. I don't believe I have heard the band this dead in a loooong time!

Come on, sun spots.

73, Bob

Bob Follett AB7ST, QRP-L # 129, NorCal, ARCI, 10-10, ARS
2861 Estates Dr. VOICE: 801.649.6457
Park City, UT 84060 E-mail: bfollett@ditell.com

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: rhight@primenet.com (Roger Hightower)
Subject: [8106] RE: 40M Propagation tonite
Message-ID: <199701070353.UAA06301@primenet.com>

At 07:42 PM 1/6/97 -0700, Bob Follett wrote:

>Gang:

>

>At least from this state, not a great nite for Spartan/Fox. The MUF has
>dropped below 7.010Mhz. I don't believe I have heard the band this dead in a
>loooong time!

>

>Come on, sun spots.

>

Bad news for the Fox tonight.

OTOH, there is a CL4SM calling CQ DX on 7040. He had a short qso with W9NX, but I couldn't get a rise out of him.

Is CL another Cuba call?

72/73 de Roger N7KT (Ex-AA7QY) Mesa, AZ Grid DM43cj

NorCal 1099 CoQRP 176 QRP-L 62 G-QRP 9081 ARCI 8946 NE-QRP 383

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bill Myers <bmyers@destin.nfds.net>
Subject: [8107] RE: 40M Propagation tonite
Message-ID: <1.5.4.16.19970106215650.0caf3f94@destin.nfds.net>

At 08:53 PM 1/6/97 -0700, Roger Hightower wrote:

>Bad news for the Fox tonight.

Can't hear the W0CH on/around 7038, but managed to grab Brad in CO. Took a little bit of sending, but we made it.

Band is dead on the low end, novice band sounds active though.....

72/73

--
Bill Myers KK4KF Grid - EM60rk
FISTS#2390 QRP-L#755 ARCI#9282 scQRPions#42 CQC#386
Snail Mail P. O. Box 178 Shalimar, FL 32579
e-mail <bmyers@destin.nfds.net>
homepage <http://destin.nfds.net/~bmyers/>
 (Reptiles/Emergency Services/Amateur Radio)
CHECK OUT THE FISTS INTERNATIONAL CW CLUB U. S. HOMEPAGE
<http://n9nvv.qrp.com/~fists> (That's N 9 N V V)

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Paul R. Valko" <prvalko@Oakland.edu>
Subject: [8166] Re: 49er Sked tonight
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.95.970107135005.14770B-100000@saturn.acs.oakland.edu>

On Tue, 7 Jan 1997, jim hale wrote:

> Hi, tonight at 7:30pm tuesday evening, 01:30Z wednesday in England, I'll
> be calling "CQ 49er" on 7.040-045MHz. I'm makeing a sked with Bob White
> W03B and another friend, & would love to work ANY others who have time.
>

> I need 14 more states for my "49er QRP WAS" :-) AK, MICH, MS, MT, NEB,
> ND, OR, RI, UT, VT, WA, WYO, MD, and HI hi hi!

I'll be listening for you from Michigan with my unmodified 49er and my
Corsair. I'll try to work you on the 49er if possible.

73 =paul= w8kc

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: talljazz@teleport.com (Dan Presley)
Subject: [8163] Re: Antennas TRUTH and cycles
Message-ID: <v01530509aef7928f477a@[206.163.126.74]>

>In a message dated 97-01-04 23:33:51 EST, you write:

>

><< Please don't give us the "conspiracy theories" as to why no one will print
> your articles-it's beginning to take on the flavor of the "secret 100 MPG
> carburetor" that Detroit has hidden from the public, or the \$10 jeeps
> packed in cosmolene hidden in the desert!
> We all want the best possible antennas,tuners & signals, but we're not all
> EE's either, so let's share the wealth, and spare the personal attacks.
> Dan N7CQR

> >>

>Oh no, Dan. Don't your know these aren't conspiracies? Don't you know they
>are all true? Don't you watch X-Files? :-)

>

>Ed, N5EM

>(And my MFJ tuner seems to work just fine)

I always fantasized about those cheap jeeps! I was hoping they'd come
equipped with suitable HF gear as well.

Dan N7CQR

PS My relative is calling me from Graceland on 180Khz.

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bill Myers <bmyers@destin.nfds.net>
Subject: [8111] Re: Anybody spot the fox?
Message-ID: <1.5.4.16.19970106222942.0a07aeee@destin.nfds.net>

At 09:23 PM 1/6/97 -0700, T. PETTIBONE wrote:

>Wow, snow in Las Cruces. About 3" so far at my QTH. Reminds me of

>Alaska!

We're gonna get some rain out of it here in the panhandle of Florida, glad too, these dummies don't know how to drive in rainy weather, I'd hate to be here when it snows again.

>Anybody spot the fox? All I've heard has been lots of digital, SSB, and >a couple of lousy fists (including a local yokel right here in LC).

All I hear is noise, every now and then some digital. He said he might have to operate mobile, but I haven't heard anything...

72/73

--

Bill Myers KK4KF Grid - EM60rk
FISTS#2390 QRP-L#755 ARCI#9282 scQRPions#42 CQC#386
Snail Mail P. O. Box 178 Shalimar, FL 32579
e-mail <bmyers@destin.nfds.net>
homepage <http://destin.nfds.net/~bmyers/>
 (Reptiles/Emergency Services/Amateur Radio)
CHECK OUT THE FISTS INTERNATIONAL CW CLUB U. S. HOMEPAGE
<http://n9nvv.qrp.com/~fists> (That's N 9 N V V)

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: jeffa@ix.netcom.com (Jeff Anderson)
Subject: [8109] Re: Conjugate Matching
Message-ID: <199701070418.UAA07733@dfw-ix2.ix.netcom.com>

Cecil,

Thanks for the reply. We have a basic disagreement on the definition of the fundamentals, a disagreement to which I see no resolution.

Let's go through these fundamentals:

First, let's define a complex conjugate: The complex conjugate of a complex number $R + jX$ is $R - jX$.

Now, let's define Conjugate Match: It's the condition for maximum power absorption by a load, in which the impedance seen looking toward the load at a point in a transmission line is a complex conjugate of that seen looking toward the source (from Maxwell's "Reflections," but this definition is in agreement with my college textbook and others).

Where is this point from which we can view these impedances? It can be *any* point between the source and the load, thanks to the Conjugate Matching Theorem. And please note: This Theorem includes any number of (lossless) 4 terminal ports *AND* source and load impedances. One is not separable from the other.

What are the impedances that we'll see?

Looking towards the load, we'll see the load impedance transformed by whatever 4 terminal networks (lossless) lie between it and our observation point.

Similarly, looking towards the source, we'll see the source impedance transformed by whatever 4 terminal networks (again, lossless) which lie between it and our observation point.

If one of these impedances is *not* the *complex conjugate* of the other, then we DO NOT HAVE A CONJUGATE MATCH, by definition.

That's it! It's that simple.

If you do not know the value of the source impedance, you *cannot* know if there is a conjugate match.

If the source impedance is not the complex conjugate of the impedance it sees looking out towards the load (which includes transmission lines, 4 terminal ports, & antenna), there is no conjugate match.

This is what I was taught. This is what I believe.

You've told me that the transmitter's output impedance is "irrelevant unless there are reflections reaching the transmitter." I cannot accept this. From the above discussion, the transmitter's output impedance is *always* relevant, reflections or not.

A source impedance might simply be a resistor at an op-amp's output, or in the collector of a transistor. It might be the slope on a V-I graph of a non-linear device's output characteristics. Maybe its value is obvious by inspection or calculation, or perhaps we can only determine it by doing a load pull test (see Sabin's article on "Dynamic Resistance" in QEX). But every source will have an impedance.

If our source is an ideal Thevenin or Norton source, our efficiency, when matched, will be 50%. If the source is non-linear, it might be much more.

Do we want to design to a conjugate match? Well, only if:

- 1) We have a source impedance that we cannot change, and
- 2) We want to extract the maximum power possible from the generator, assuming it will not limit or self-destruct.

Usually, though, this is not the case. For example, the power company wants to minimize the power dissipated in its generators and transmission system, so it wants to minimize generator resistance and cancel out reactive components (at the loads, for instance). Is this a conjugate match? No, it is not (well, unless the source resistance equals the load resistance - not likely!). It is simply a cancelling of reactances and a minimizing of resistances.

What else can I add to this?

Cecil, I really wish I could agree with your position, but I can't. And unfortunately, there is absolutely no way that you are going to convince me that it is correct. To me it is not logical, it is not intuitive, and neither theory nor definitions as stated above support it. I cannot put my objections to it more plainly than that.

Does that make me right? Honestly? No. But it's what I believe.

Could we continue to argue about it? Yes. Would it change our minds. No. Can't we just let it go at that? You're a valuable contributor to the list and I find your posts enjoyable and informative, but on this issue we will just have to agree to disagree.

My regards,

- Jeff, WA6AHL

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Joseph L. Hartmann, Jr." <joeh@sugar-river.net>
Subject: [8096] Re: CQrp February Meeting
Message-ID: <Pine.BSD/.3.91.970106201021.23838A-100000@arakis.sugar-river.net>

On Sat, 4 Jan 1997, Len W. Tough wrote:

> Hello Gang.
>
> The Third CQrp Meeting is Set!
>

> Date: February 1st, 1997
> Time: 10:30 - (30 not 00 - this gives travelers more time to arrive
> safely)
> Place: Universal Radio in Reynoldsburg, Ohio
>
> Check out the details on the web page.
> <http://www.infinet.com/~len/cqrp1>

I think there is something wrong with [/~len/cqrp1](http://www.infinet.com/~len/cqrp1). It is not found.

Best Regards,

Joe Hartmann Tel: (603) 863 6073
K2AJV -issued email: joeh@sugar-river.net
1951 home-page: <http://www.sugar-river.net/~joeh>

First Student at the:

Linux Academy in the Sunshine Town of Newport, NH

Thanks to RMS, Linus, and other contributors of free software!
----- I grant this to the public domain -----

>
> CU There!
>
>
> Best 72/3
> Len
> KG8SF
> len@infinet.com kg8sf@key.com
>
> QRP-L # 841 CQrp # 2 ARCI # 9025 FISTS # 2134
>
> CHARTER MEMBER - THE COLUMBUS QRP CLUB - CQrp
> Web Page: <http://www.infinet.com/~len>
> -----
>
>
>
>
>

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Joe Gervais <vole@primenet.com>
Subject: [8177] Re: FSFD (Volunteers Needed!)

Message-ID: <199701072052.NAA24733@primenet.com>

Howdy Folks,

Bob (KI7MN) wrote:

>

> Hey guys and gals, we still need operators for FSFD in the following states:

>

> Kansas North Dakota Rhode Island Tennessee West Virginia

> Wyoming

C'mon West Virginia!!! 4.5 years of hamming and I've never even *heard* one of you on the bands, much less worked one. You and Vermont are the only two states holding me up on QRP WAS.

Slow, shakey fist? No worries! I'd be honored to work you at 3 wpm with half a dozen repeats. Heck, key your SSB mike if you have to. :-)

This goes for all the other "unfilled" FSFD states too. You don't have to be a DXCC Honor Roll op to activate a state for this. An RF generator and a warm drink are all you need. So whaddya say? Please?!? Someone?

Cheers and Crossing my Fingers de KC7NEV,

-Joe, vole@primenet.com, AZ ScQRPions (Phoenix)

PS- C'mon. I'm grovelling, and it ain't a pretty sight! :-)

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: wb2vuo@juno.com (William K Hibbert)

Subject: [8093] RE: FSFD: Results, Colorado...(and the 6-legged dipole)

Message-ID: <19970106.190930.4679.1.wb2vuo@juno.com>

=====

>From: KB0VCC <dalea@artemis.fc.hp.com>

>To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

>Subject: FSFD: Results, Colorado...

>Date: Mon, 6 Jan 97 14:10:24 MST

>Hi Everyone,

>Just thought I'd post the results of my efforts as a
>Colorado FSFD volunteer...

>Rig: Yaesu, FT-990

>Ant: Three-band (6 leg) HB Dipole at 28' designed JUST for
^^

> the occasion. (The XYL, wasn't impressed as it made

-----<snip>-----

>72 es 73 es GL to all!

> de Dale, KB0VCC

> Fort Collins, CO

> QRP-L #91 / CQC #251

=====

It just shows to go you that a good idea can ALWAYS be rediscovered. Ed Noll W3FQJ published just such a design in the book "73 Dipole and Long-Wire Antennas", 1st edition, (c) 1969 by Editors and Engineers.

Actually, the 6-legged dipole idea was used in a number of topics in this book. Topic # 13 is "Novice 15 - 40 - 80 Dipoles", topic # 14 is "20 - 40 - 80 Maypole", and topic # 30 is the "W3FQJ Inverted-Vee 6 through 80 Sidebander".

An interesting feature that Ed used to good advantage was the harmonic relationships of the 80 Meter antenna with the 10 Meter band. An inverted-vee for the 75 Meter phone band is $7\frac{1}{2}$ -waves long on the low end of 10 Meters, and a 40 Meter CW inverted Vee resonates as $3\frac{1}{2}$ -waves just above the top of 15 Meters. The 20 Meter section was cut as a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -wave section, and also is resonant in the 6 Meter band as a $11\frac{1}{2}$ -wave antenna. This allows one to feed with coax with a relatively low SWR, one that can be matched out with an ATU, or as Ed put it, a Line Tuner.

If you can find any of Ed's books at te next hamfest you attend, latch on to them. I don't think that they are in print anymore.

Maybe they are, and I hope it is so, but they probably cost more than the \$3.25 I pain for mine NEW in 1971 :)

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bill Todd <bill@techline.com>

Subject: [8165] Re: JUNO Kaputt!!!!!!

Message-ID: <1.5.4.32.19970108063947.0067b1ec@mail.techline.com>

>I suspect you mean bill@techline.com? ;-)

>

>take care,

>Dana K6JQ

Thanks Dana - That's right folks! bill@techline.com

DE Bill-N7MFB

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: Bob Hightower <ki7mn@dancris.com>

Subject: [8141] Re: Loud fox!

Message-ID: <199701071603.JAA13012@dancris.com>

At 07:30 AM 1/7/97 -0800, you wrote:

>With all the complaints about the inaudible fox, I heard W0CH clear as a
>bell at 8 pm PST. I gave him a 569, but when I actually looked at the
>s-meter, it said S7! After I worked him, I listened to him vainly
>sending CQ fox for a few minutes. There was a loud Spanish-speaking SSB
>station on the frequency, but I didn't hear any digital QRM.

Yup, all I heard was the Spanish SSB station...couldn't get anything for a
few kHz on either side of him, either.

73,

Bob KI7MN Chandler, AZ Grid DM43BI Lat 33.334500 Long -111.87260

NorCal #1221 ARCI #8918 Qrp-l #271 CQC #274 AK QRP #30 ARRL

<http://www.dancris.com/~ki7mn>

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: rflight@VNET.IBM.COM

Subject: [8102] Re: N100Q RX #5: mixer tradeoffs, IMD, intercepts (Looooooooong!!)

Message-ID: <199701070131.UAA43213@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

Nobody seems to be addressing the question "What is 3rd order Intercept", and
it is an important question to answer if one is to understand its meaning
in the context of mixer performance.

First, it is a mathematical expression, and shouldn't be identified with mixer
performance alone. In radio communications, this reference generally applies

to intermodulation distortion as a measure of performance, and as such is used to specify amplifier performance as well as total system performance. It is generally considered the upper boundary of another measure of performance called dynamic range where the lower boundary is a function of bandwidth and noise.

A linear system is defined as one whose output is a faithful reproduction of the input modified only by the gain of the system (note that loss is a negative gain). If we plot the input versus the output of such a system on a linear graph (i.e. evenly spaced units of power, volts, current, etc.), the result will be a straight line with a slope of 1. This means that for every unit increase on the input, the output increases the exact amount at all points on the line. In mathematical terms this is:

$$Y = G * X$$

Where: Y = the output value which varies as a function of the input

X = the input value which can be varied.

G = the gain of the system which remains constant.

We have not yet determined how to make a system perfectly linear, and in the case of a mixer, we purposefully attempt to make it very non-linear. A nonlinear system is one which exhibits an apparent gain change as a function of increasing input signal level. At small signal levels, the output signal may follow the input signal 1 for 1 and exhibit a constant gain. It is indeed a linear system in this region. As the input signal increase, the output starts to compress, and the apparent gain appears to be lower. This continues until the output reaches what is termed saturation, where increasing the input signal doesn't appear to cause any significant change in output signal. In this case, the system is highly non-linear. A mixer is operated near this region.

Mixing products are produced when devices are operated in this region. They are called spurious products when by convention, they are not wanted. A more accurate term for these signals are intermodulation products. In a strict sense, spurious products are signal artifacts that are derived from other than the process of mixing two tones to produce a third, often result from self oscillation or injected unwanted noise.

In a perfect world, the mixing process produces sum and difference frequencies. This results from the mathematical multiplication of two sinusoidal waveforms. In reality, the output of a mixer contains an attenuated version of each of the input sinusoids, a tone which represents their sum, one that represents their difference, 2 times each, etc. and having the mathematical relationship of $M \times N$ where M and N are integer multipliers of each of the two fundamental frequencies input into the mixer. The "order of the product" is the terminology used to specify the result represented by multiplying a specific

harmonic of each tone. If the second harmonic of the first tone (M) is multiplied by the fourth harmonic of the second tone (N), an 8th order product will result. Note that there are a number of combinations that can produce an 8th order result (i.e. 1×8 , 2×4 , 4×2 , and 8×1). Order only identifies the multiplier relationship that exists to produce any given tone resulting from the process of mixing two fundamental waveforms.

To get back on track, the 3rd order intercept relates to the behavior of the third order mixing products produced by the non-linear performance of a system being evaluated. There always exists two such signal components, the 1×2 and the 2×1 (called one by two and two by one products).

These 3rd order products are of special interest, because they are the strongest (highest signal level) mixing products that can appear as intermodulation products that cannot be eliminated by filtering in any receiving system of arbitrary bandwidth. This can be easily demonstrated mathematically but is expedient to demonstrate by example.

Consider a very narrow CW receiving system with a 10 Hz "Brick Wall" filter. This is a filter that receives everything within the 10 Hz bandwidth, but nothing outside these limits regardless of signal strength.

If two signals appear within this 10 Hz bandwidth such that one is 5 Hz from the bottom of the filter, and the second is only 2 Hz higher (i.e. 7 Hz from the bottom), the third order products created by the nonlinearities in this system will appear at:

$$(2 \times 5) - 7 = 3 \text{ Hz from the bottom of the filter}$$

and $(2 \times 7) - 5 = 9 \text{ Hz from the bottom of the filter}$

Notice that the two inband signals appear inband as well as both of the mixing products. (i.e. signals appear at 3, 5, 7, and 9 Hz from the bottom). Thus even a filter as narrow as 10 Hz doesn't protect you from exposure to 3rd order mixing products.

Three important factors to realize from this:

- 1) Two signals within the same bandwidth may or may not be a problem. This is a parameter to which all linear systems are exposed (mechanical as well as electrical), and as such is a universal measurement of "goodness" of a system that can be applied at a component level on the bottom, all the way to the top at the system level.
- 2) The fundamentals are always higher in amplitude than the mixing products they produce. In many balanced mixer designs, the fundamentals are significantly suppressed at the IF port so that they can be more easily filtered.

3) The "IF" of a mixer is a third order product, but it is not the mixing artifact that is specified in terms of Intercept point with those devices. More on this later.

Back to the definition... as a mathematical expression.

If a system follows a true mathematical third order response, the output products will change at a proportional rate greater than the input level is increased. Most simple systems (single active device) follow this behavior very well up to the point where the device becomes saturated, and the third order products themselves start to become compressed and ultimately reach a point of saturation where no increase in input signal level will cause the 3rd order products to increase in strength.

If one plots the response of the output 3rd order products as a function of input signal level, you will observe that the output increases at a rate equal to 3 times the change at the input until the output begins to compress. Before the 3rd order products begin compressing, the plot produced by graphing the output 3rd order response is a straight line with a slope of 3 to 1.

If both the fundamental response above (with a slope of 1 to 1) is plotted on the same graph as the 3rd order response (with a slope of 3 to 1), and the straight line segments are extended to the point where they meet, the point where they meet is called the 3rd order intercept point. That is the point where the 3rd order response curve intercepts the linear response curve.

It is important to note that this point is not achievable in practice, as the device being measured reaches saturation long before attaining it. In addition, you will recall that the 3rd order signal levels are always smaller than the fundamental tones.

It is deterministic in that it can be computed from measured results, but is fictitious in the sense that a system cannot be evaluated at that point. It is a measurement of "goodness" in the sense that the higher the intercept point, the more linear the system performance (i.e. the desired output is a faithful reproduction of the input modified by the gain (loss) of the device or system.

Higher is better can be observed by drawing a graph of input versus output, with two lines representing the fundamental (1 to 1) slope and the 3rd order (3 to 1) slope intersecting at an arbitrary point (e.g. +10 dBm). Avanteq, Watkins Johnson, and Mini-Circuits are 3 application note sources for an excellent tutorial on this, as well as a source for graphical aids for performing device/system evaluations. If you draw a second line with a 3 to 1 slope that intersects the graph at a higher point (e.g. +20 dBm), and compare for a given input signal level the respective 3rd order products for each of the two intercept points, you will observe that the 3rd order

products are much lower for a given input level on the device with the higher intercept point (+20 dBm).

In simplistic terms, the device with the highest 3rd order intercept point can handle a proportionally stronger input signal level without producing unwanted intermodulation products in the system.

In simple mathematical jargon, the 3rd order intercept point is the point where a line with a slope of 1 to 1 intercepts a line with a slope of 3 to 1.

Back to the specifics of a mixer...

Since a mixer is by design a non-linear device, its third order response is a desirable artifact, and as such, mixers are optimized for this. In this special case, the 3rd order intercept as a measure of "goodness" has little meaning. Instead, the term "conversion loss" is used. Conversion loss simply means that a signal at the RF input produces an IF output signal (i.e. 3rd order mixing product that is at some fixed level offset below the RF input. The IF is a reproduction of the RF input signal modified by the gain of the device, and either the sum or difference in frequency with respect to the Local oscillator which is generally at a much higher level than the RF input signal.

Observing that the IF is at a fixed level difference with the RF input level, implies that the RF to IF conversion process behaves linearly (i.e. a change in input level reflects an equivalent change in output level). This is indeed the case until... you guessed it... the mixer begins to go into saturation. It is the RF to IF conversion linearity that is being addressed when using the term 3rd order intercept when specifying the performance of mixers.

It is measured in exactly the same way, except the spectrum in the IF passband is observed as the output rather than the spectrum in the region near the RF signal. As with other linear devices, the higher the 3rd order intercept point the better the device.

Now the question remains whether the 3rd order intercept point should be specified with respect to the input or output. Technically, one cannot measure the input intercept point, since the intermodulation products result from two signals (and only two signals) at the input, they only appear at the output. It seems reasonable that since the measurement is at the output, the specification should be made with respect to the output. Indeed this is true.... but....

Consider the case where the gain is negative.... The output intercept point at some value on the output represents a higher value if you subtract the gain of the device (with a mixer this is generally negative). If you sell mixers, you might be inclined to prefer a measurement 6 dB or so higher than your competition is advertising. To keep everybody even on this, mixers by

convention are specified with respect to their input 3rd order Intercept point.

Consider the case where you wish to know how well a receiver performs in a given environment where many large inband signals exist. One receiver may have a very high output intercept point, but also a high minimum gain, where another may have a lower intercept point with lower gain and able to handle a much higher input signal level without producing intermodulation products. To level the playing field in this case, receiver systems are specified with respect to input intercept point.

Consider the case where the maximum output level is desired for a given system requirement (e.g. an audio power amplifier). In this case, maximum drive power with minimum distortion is the most important measure of "goodness" In this case, 3rd order intercept point is only meaningful if referenced to output power. However.... since amplifiers appear at the front end as well as the back end (and at all points in between) amplifiers don't conform to convention. Thus caveat emptor is the rule when evaluating these components and/or devices.

It is important therefore to understand the difference between input and output 3rd order intercept point in order to determine how to convert between each.

Recall that the 3rd order products are measured at the output of the device under test. The result of this measurement is the 3rd order output intercept point by definition. The intermodulation product levels are measurable in this case. Input 3rd order products in contrast are not measurable, and one has to resort to deterministic means to establish this value. It is a simple matter to convert from one to the other however, and all that is required is knowing one or the other and the gain of the device being specified.

Again by example... If an amplifier with 10 dB of gain has an output 3rd. order intercept point of +30 dBm, the input intercept point is the output 3rd order intercept point reduced by the gain or +20 dBm in this example. Of course the reverse of this is true as well where the input 3rd order intercept point of +20 dBm is specified, one would conclude the output third order intercept point would be +30 dBm.

It should be clear that it matters not which is specified. The device or system performance is completely determined by either, and only the gain of the device or system is required to convert between the two. Caveat emptor again applies here, since many (dare I say most) "systems" have some form of gain control. Evaluation of receiver performance should be based on all variables of gain including the effects of AGC to fully characterize the performance of the system in an operational environment.

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: 07-Jan-1997 0835 <randolph@asic.ENET.dec.com>
Subject: [8132] Re: N100Q RX #5: mixer tradeoffs, IMD, intercepts (Looooooooong!!)
Message-ID: <9701071419.AA29871@us4rnc.pko.dec.com>

> Observing that the IF is at a fixed level difference with the RF input level,
> implies that the RF to IF conversion process behaves linearly (i.e. a change
> in input level reflects an equivalent change in output level). This is indeed
> the case until... you guessed it... the mixer begins to go into saturation.
> It is the RF to IF conversion linearity that is being addressed when using
> the term 3rd order intercept when specifying the performance of mixers.

You might be able to get the conversion loss number by thinking of the IF as one of the IMD products of the LO and the RF, but this isn't typically what's meant by this. Why specify the conversion loss, a simple, direct number, and then specify it again in such a roundabout way?

>It is measured in exactly the same way, except the spectrum in the IF passband
>is observed as the output rather than the spectrum in the region near the RF
>signal. As with other linear devices, the higher the 3rd order intercept point
>the better the device.

No, if this were all that 3rd-order intercept referred to, then all you could get from the number would be something similar to conversion loss. It would also imply that a better mixer merely produces less output, and nothing more (higher intercept = lower IMD products).

IMD is IMD, and any two inputs to the mixer will produce the products. While the products of the LO and the RF probably can be measured and thought of as IMD products, what we're interested in is two or more strong RF signals mixing with each other and producing in-band IMD products, which can then mix with the LO and produce the IF, just like a real signal. We want to know how strong those products will be, so we can predict receiver resistance to them. This is what the 3rd-order intercept is useful for, and it is indeed a measure of "goodness" in this regard. The 3rd-order intercept of the entire receiver is often set by the intercept of the first mixer.

=====
Tom Randolph N100Q NE-QRP 419 QRP-L 87 ARRL randolph@asic.enet.dec.com
=====

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: rflight@vnet.IBM.COM
Subject: [8157] Re: N100Q RX #5: mixer tradeoffs, IMD, intercepts (Looooooooong!!)

Message-ID: <199701071814.NAA47750@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

Glen VE3DNL wrote:

>I suspect that your mixer DESIRED third-order response is in error.
>Thought it was optimized for second-order response (sum and difference
>between local oscillator and input frequencies). Can't think of any
>applications of a mixer where 3rd order response is desirable.

Glen;

You are absolutely correct. How careless of me :-(The "desired" output products of a mixer are indeed of the 2nd order (i.e. sum and/or difference frequencies), and not 3rd order products as I so carelessly proclaimed :-(

It is probably appropriate to define the terms up conversion and down conversion while I am at it here.

By convention; down is considered to be "lower" in frequency. Thus if the "desired" mixer output product is the difference of the RF and LO input signals, the mixer is considered to be a down converter. If the "desired" output product is the sum of the two inputs, the mixer is considered to be an up converter.

There are many reasons for selection of one over the other, but in most cases, Down conversion is used when it is desired to perform high resolution processing of the received signal (e.g. narrowband filtering, and detection). They are most common in receiving systems, with the final conversion being a down conversion process to something like a 455 KHz IF followed by detection which itself is a down-conversion process to what is called baseband.

Up conversion is most common in transmitting systems such as a low frequency (baseband) modulation signal is mixed with a low frequency oscillator, then multiplied up in frequency to the desired frequency of transmission. Up conversion is also used in receivers where wide bandwidth signal processing is desired.

Most commercial transceivers available to amateurs today, exploit both quite extensively, and it can sometimes be quite a chore keeping track of what is going on where:-) SSB generation and detection can be particularly taxing to follow. Block diagrams are indispensable tools for troubleshooting and analysis in this regard.

The process of SSB generation and reception uses both, and at one point in the signal path, they switch between up and down conversion to achieve either upper sideband or lower sideband modulation or detection, although the terms relate to the position of the predominant sideband with respect to

the assigned "carrier" frequency which may or may not be suppressed.

Thank you Glen for keeping me honest... You made an important observation... It was not "nit picking". Thanks for bringing it to my attention.
72 de N3G0, Gary Raleigh, NC

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: rflight@VNET.IBM.COM
Subject: [8178] Re: N100Q RX #5: mixer tradeoffs, IMD, intercepts (Looooooooong!!)
Message-ID: <199701072053.PAA38725@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

On 07-Jan-1997 0835 (randolph@asic.ENET.dec.com) --- Tom N100Q wrote:
Tue, 7 Jan 97 09:19:52 EST

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>>level, implies that the RF to IF conversion process behaves linearly
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These are separate parameters Tom, and I appreciate that I may not have been sufficiently explicit here.

First, the LO is a fixed carrier that is free of noise, distortion, and is constant in amplitude if all things were ideal. For the most part (at least for this discussion) this is true. The IF is the 2nd order products that result from mixing a single RF signal with the LO... again if all things were ideal. We have little control over the RF environment, and therefore find our systems exposed to more than one RF signal within our desired passband. It is for this unfortunate situation that we must be concerned with how a device or system behaves in terms of generating intermodulation products.

One chooses and/or designs his/her mixer to favor the enhancement of either the sum (up conversion) or difference (down conversion) product. How well this is done, is measured in terms of conversion loss. In some mixer designs (e.g.

FET mixers) conversion loss can be a gain, and in these instances, conversion gain is generally specified. This along with noise figure are important mixer performance parameters that are independent of intermod (3rd order intercept) performance.

In general, once we have a mixer properly biased with our ideal local oscillator (LO), the IF produced is a frequency translated replica of the spectrum we wish to be converted. If we control the RF signals appropriately, (using attenuators, AGC, filters, etc.) the IF spectrum will be a "faithful" reproduction of the RF spectrum we wish to translate, and the mixer performs a linear translation. If on the other hand, two very large RF signals appear at the input that are very close in frequency and within our RF passband, they both will be translated and replicated in the IF passband, but because they exceed the linear dynamic range of the mixer, they will also generate 3rd order products that show up in the IF output at levels that grow as the RF signal levels at the input grow, but at 3 times the rate.

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>what the 3rd-order intercept is useful for, and it is indeed a measure of
>"goodness" in this regard.

The 3rd order intercept point of a mixer relates to how well two independent and otherwise linear RF signals appearing at the RF input port of the mixer behaves with respect to the 3rd order products generated by the two RF signals. If the levels of both RF signals are kept within the linear dynamic range of the mixer, no detectable intermodulation products are produced. If this dynamic range of the mixer is exceeded by either of both, intermodulation products result, and the mixer is operating nonlinearly. This parameter as with amplifiers defines the upper bound of dynamic range performance of the mixer.

Conversion loss by contrast relates to the apparent attenuation of the RF signal resulting from the translation process. Noise figure (which is

often not specified for diode mixers relates to the degradation of SNR that occurs as a result of the conversion process. Low level diode mixers have a typical conversion loss of 6 dB which is the predominant contributor to degradation of system sensitivity... the lower boundary of dynamic range.

Noise figure when specified (as in FET mixers that exhibit conversion gain) is the predominant contributor to degradation of system sensitivity and therefore is an important parameter to consider and establishes the lower boundary of dynamic range.

>The 3rd-order intercept of the entire receiver is often set by the intercept
>of the first mixer.

Often is a relative term, and I cannot assess this easily from your point of reference. Obviously; many early receiver designs and some low cost designs of today suffer from insufficient management of intermodulation performance. A well thought out and robust design on the other hand manages this very carefully, and intermodulation performance is established by the limits of the final stage in the signal path, and extended by a well architected AGC strategy. Conversely; sensitivity is set by the performance of the front end or first stage in the signal path with carefully chosen filtering placed strategically throughout the receiver chain. The selection of IF frequency is chosen in some cases such that when Intermodulation products are generated in stages which are susceptible to such interference, the resultant products fall outside of the following IF passband and thus do not themselves degrade overall system performance.

It is important to understand the issues at hand when designing any receiving system to determine the respective performance criteria. HF systems for example are sensitivity limited because of atmospheric noise, and front end losses are of little significance given you don't encounter exorbitant losses. Low noise amplifiers offer no improvement in performance, and because signal strengths can often be very high, the use of low noise amplifiers can sometimes create problems. These amplifiers are designed for environments where signal strengths are very low at frequencies where atmospheric or manmade noise is very low or non existent.

At VHF and UHF where atmospheric noise is low, the sensitivity of the system can be limited by the input mixer conversion loss or noise figure performance. Low noise amplifiers are used in these designs to overcome the losses of the mixer, and establish a more sensitive receiver front end. This must be done very carefully, and the front end bandwidth must be limited to minimize the exposure to unwanted RF signals at high levels. Low noise performance is achieved at very low bias currents (typically microamps to low milliamps), and as a result, they are prone to non-linear performance for relatively low input signal levels.

Thus it becomes a tradeoff between whether to precede a mixer with a low noise

amplifier or not, and understanding the operational environment is an important consideration when making these decisions.

Most are now familiar with the ever popular dual-band, and 3-band VHF/UHF HT's on the market. There are a plethora of modifications circulating for virtually every one of these designs that describe how to achieve continuous frequency coverage in many cases from the top of the FM broadcast band (108 MHz) through and including the cellular radio band (something like 870 MHz). The receivers in these HT's are designed to be highly sensitive to compensate for the deficiencies in antenna (the ever popular rubber duckie) performance. However... many of us like the "one size fits all" approach, and use our HT's as mobile radios as well. We include power amplifiers to get transmit power up into the 10 watts to 100 watts range, and attach our multiband mobile antennas in the center of the roof of our vehicles. Then with full expectation of "super" performance, we then introduce our multiband HT to this environment, and screech in horror because we hear garbage everywhere. Some even complain that other systems are "creating" their problem.

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In most urban areas, there are an endless number of high power transmitters within this spectrum, and any number of them are a potential threat as a source for intermodulation interference.

72 once again, de N3GO Gary, Raleigh, NC

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: rflight@VNET.IBM.COM
Subject: [8179] Re: N100Q RX #5: mixer tradeoffs, IMD, intercepts (Looooooooong!!)
Message-ID: <199701072103.QAA44954@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

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strategically throughout the receiver chain. The selection of IF frequency is chosen in some cases such that when Intermodulation products are generated in stages which are susceptible to such interference, the resultant products fall outside of the following IF passband and thus do not themselves degrade overall system performance.

Intermodulation performance is not neglected at any stage in well designed receivers, nor is noise figure. Every stage contributes to degraded performance to some degree, but the latter stages (where the signal amplitudes are highest in the chain) are most critical for their intermodulation performance. The early stages are most critical for noise performance, since signals (and noise) are the smallest at these stages, and are subjected to the highest degree of amplification. In an ideal world, only the signals are amplified to the point where they become useful at the output of the receiver, and noise is not added at any point in the receiver. In this "ideal" case, output Signal to noise ratio (SNR) would not be at all degraded by the receiving system.

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72 once again, de N3GO Gary, Raleigh, NC

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Joseph L. Hartmann, Jr." <joeh@sugar-river.net>
Subject: [8092] Re: Oak Hills Research QRP sets Sale Priced
Message-ID: <Pine.BSD/.3.91.970106192857.4838C-100000@arakis.sugar-river.net>

On Mon, 6 Jan 1997, 'AB7HI' Stephen Lee wrote:

> Try this: <http://www.ultranet.com/raddev/>

It works. Thanks.

Best Regards,

Joe Hartmann Tel: (603) 863 6073
K2AJV -issued email: joeh@sugar-river.net
1951 home-page: <http://www.sugar-river.net/~joeh>

First Student at the:

Linux Academy in the Sunshine Town of Newport, NH

Thanks to RMS, Linus, and other contributors of free software!
----- I grant this to the public domain -----

>
> Or alternately just go to the ultranet.com address and
> browse there until you come to the Radio Devices line.
> All of ultranet's clients are listed in alphabetical order.
> Enjoy!
> Stephen Lee, AB7HI, Tacoma, WA
> slee@u.washington.edu
>
> On Mon, 6 Jan 1997, Joseph L. Hartmann, Jr. wrote:
> > Something seems to be wrong with "biz.raddev" --- the ultranet part
> > works, but not the biz
> > Best Regards,
> > Joe Hartmann Tel: (603) 863 6073
> > K2AJV -issued email: joeh@sugar-river.net
> > 1951 home-page: <http://www.sugar-river.net/~joeh>
>
>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: gsurrency@juno.com
Subject: [8139] Re: QRP Rigs
Message-ID: <19970107.083732.3478.2.gsurrency@juno.com>

Hey man! Don't forget Norcal and S&S Engineering!

72,

Gary Surrency
AB7MY

Tac-1
ARK30

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Jeff Grudin <grudin@pacific.vdbs.com>
Subject: [8183] Re: Rainbow orders
Message-ID: <32D2CA38.61EA@pacific.vdbs.com>

James,

Thanks.

— —

QRP'ers do it with less energy (but lot's of enthusiasm)!

From owner-grp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: James Bennett <james@research.nj.nec.com>
Subject: [8185] Re: Rainbow orders
Message-ID: <Pine.sol.3.91.970107165112.525A-100000@shakti>

Jeff and all,
Speaking for the NJQRP club, we will do everything possible to make sure that everyone who wants a Rainbow kit can get one. Our first run of boards is planned for 200 but as I mentioned we will do more if necessary. We do not have the experience of the NORCAL gang so we are learning as we go along.
We are currently testing the prototype boards, I built and bench tested one over the weekend and have it installed in an altoids box. Now I just have to wait for this weekend's upcoming snow storm to put up a 67ft wire and try it out.
If anyone has specific questions, you can email Joe N2CX at the following address: n2cx@voicenet.com
Thanks
James Bennett
KA5DVS

On Tue, 7 Jan 1997, Jeff Grudin wrote:

> James,
>
> I hope we have time to get our Dec. QRPP to see what it is all about
> before you close off orders. Doug says 2-6 weeks??
>
> Thanks.
> --
> 73 de Jeff AC6KW
> grudin@vdbbs.com
>
> -----
> QRP-L #16 Private Practice : Companion Animals and
> Exotics
> Norcal QRP #1292 Ocean Animal Clinic / Cat Clinic of Santa
> Cruz
> Santa Cruz,
> California
>
>
> QRP'ers do it with less energy (but lot's of enthusiasm)!
> -----
>
>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: rhight@primenet.com (Roger Hightower)
Subject: [8169] Re: SLV alternate poles
Message-ID: <199701071910.MAA03653@primenet.com>

At 11:46 AM 1/7/97 -0600, Bob Tellefsen-CNSE97 wrote:

>Mike:

>I use a dome tent with those pole sections pulled together by bungee cord
>material.

>

>I find them way too limber to use as antenna poles. Had the same idea you
did.

>Mine are approx. 3/8 inch in diameter. In the tent they have to make almost a
>half circle of about 8 ft diameter. so have to be limber.

>

>Were the ones you saw larger, so maybe stiffer?

>72, Bob N6WG

>

>

>

Hi All. I just received my Spring '97 catalog from Cabela's, and the Black
Widow is there on page 21, item No. AH-11-0503, Order code 020. Price is
\$21.99 plus shipping.

Cabela's order number is 800-237-4444.

72/73 de Roger N7KT (Ex-AA7QY) Mesa, AZ Grid DM43cj

NorCal 1099 CoQRP 176 QRP-L 62 G-QRP 9081 ARCI 8946 NE-QRP 383

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: "Paul R. Valko" <prvalko@Oakland.edu>

Subject: [8129] Re: Time reporting

Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.95.970107084557.20655A-100000@saturn.acs.oakland.edu>

On Tue, 7 Jan 1997, Peter Beedlow wrote:

> Assuming that the Fifty States in Fifty Days and the Fox operating events
> are learning experiences in addition to their other functions, why can't we
> attempt to learn and utilize a standardized time indicating method?

Pete,

You have a qrp-l number below freezing, so I would think you were here the last time this discussion came up. Perhaps you received a fox-participation certificate from last year?

For those that may not have received one of these coveted and collectable mementos, it specified, several "curiously strong" traits that separate the foxhunters from the lowly, typical ham.

One of them follows, if I may quote directly from the certificate...

"Knowledge - proficient at converting any date/time-zone combination into GMT, +/- an hour or two, and generally within the same week."

There you have it.

Now, I personally try to use UTC for all my operating events, but others, seek to challenge, and in doing so, add that element of surprise to our otherwise deary existences. We should thank them.

73! =paul= W8KC
collector of TenTecs and other fine plastics

ObQRP: No Spartan Sprint at the KC shack last night but I'm looking for my first FSFD QSO tonight with the fellow from Delaware.
I have a couple, nice pictures of my "shack" on my homepage at
<<http://www.acs.oakland.edu/~prvalko>>

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bob Hightower <ki7mn@dancris.com>
Subject: [8130] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <199701071408.HAA09284@dancris.com>

At 07:07 AM 1/7/97 -0600, you wrote:

>time.....

>

>Assuming that the Fifty States in Fifty Days and the Fox operating events
>are learning experiences in addition to their other functions, why can't we
>attempt to learn and utilize a standardized time indicating method?

>

>Why don't we make an attempt to publish all of the QRP-L schedules in UTC?
>Or are we that unique?

>

>

Good idea. I tried to convert some of the times for the schedule on my page, and finally gave up...my mind just wouldn't keep up with the time zones/UTC differences. Thus, the note that all times were local to the operator.

It would really be nice to use UTC all the time for skeds.

73,

Bob KI7MN Chandler, AZ Grid DM43BI Lat 33.334500 Long -111.87260

NorCal #1221 ARCI #8918 Qrp-1 #271 CQC #274 AK QRP #30 ARRL

<http://www.dancris.com/~ki7mn>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: Jim Hydzik <congress@magpage.com>

Subject: [8131] Re: Time reporting

Message-ID: <199701071413.JAA08886@alaska.magpage.com>

At 07:07 AM 1/7/97 -0600, you wrote:

>Don't mean to sound old and crabby but this has been bugging me for a long
>time.....

You're right. Next year (or sooner) it will be in UTC. The idea was to get the new guys/gals to become aware of the vastly different grey line propagation changes in 300-2000 mile East-West paths since they are so different than the typical 'DX' path enhancements. I thought that if we put it in daily/local terms, and assuming that most of US know when sunrise/sunset occurs, things would be more relevant and easier to figure out than having to convert 1st the schedule from UTC to local to see when the state is on, and then secondly, convert both grey line windows at both locations. For me, using local time is so much faster to establish all the parameters when dealing with stateside windows.

To aid in helping those understand the big, and not well written about peculiarities of East-West propagation over land vs the well documented angular and trans-continental enhancements, I'll just write a column about it for QQ and go back to UTC.

Your input is most welcome and right in line with everyone else's :)

CU on Wednesday and part of UTC Thursday from Delaware on FSFD, Jim K3QIO

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: Patrick Taber <ptaber@logicraft.com>

Subject: [8133] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <1.5.4.32.19970107143220.009a9b34@freebird>

At 07:07 AM 1/7/97 -0600, you wrote:
>Don't mean to sound old and crabby but[...]

TOO LATE!

> [...]this has been bugging me for a long
>time.....
>
>[...] why can't we
>attempt to learn and utilize a standardized time indicating method?

Ham radio has a strong attraction to the rule-following personality type. Rule-followers get agitated by anarchy and I understand that and after a certain point in their lives even they understand that. This agitation is usually expressed in terms of "why can't we all do things by <specified rule>?" because that would make things safe and comfortable and rule-based.

Why can't we all use UTC? Why can't we all use the metric system? Why can't we all agree on an unambiguous date and time format? Because we're human. Because humanity reflects the chaos, anarchy and entropy which is the Universe. And QRP-L is one of the most human lists in existence.

Embrace the humanity!

>>>==>PStJTT

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bob Hightower <ki7mn@dancris.com>
Subject: [8134] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <199701071439.HAA10173@dancris.com>

At 09:05 AM 1/7/97 -0500, you wrote:

>ObQRP: No Spartan Sprint at the KC shack last night but I'm looking for
> my first FSFD QSO tonight with the fellow from Delaware.
> I have a couple, nice pictures of my "shack" on my homepage at
> <<http://www.acs.oakland.edu/~prvalko>>
>
>

Nice pics, Paul! I really like the innovative use of mic cords to hold everything in place, a la bungies :^).

73,

Bob KI7MN Chandler, AZ Grid DM43BI Lat 33.334500 Long -111.87260
NorCal #1221 ARCI #8918 Qrp-1 #271 CQC #274 AK QRP #30 ARRL
<http://www.dancris.com/~ki7mn>

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Bob Roach <KE4QOK@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: [8142] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <19970107160911.AAA16856@LOCALNAME>

At 01:07 PM 1/7/97 +0000, you wrote:

>Assuming that the Fifty States in Fifty Days and the Fox operating events
>are learning experiences in addition to their other functions, why can't we
>attempt to learn and utilize a standardized time indicating method?
>
>Unless I am mistaken, Universal Coordinated Time (UTC), is the time standard
>used by amateurs throughout the world. EME and meteor schedules are made
>
>Why don't we make an attempt to publish all of the QRP-L schedules in UTC?
>Or are we that unique?

Hi Peter,

I agree. We certainly don't need any extra sources of confusion. I always
thought that using UTC was just good operating practice to prevent
misunderstandings and confusion.

(o o)

-----o00_()_00o-----

73 es TNX

KE4QOK Real radios glow in the dark.
Bob Power is no substitute for skill.
If it stayed up last winter, it was too small.
136 Hermitage Rd.
Newport News, Va. 23606 KE4QOK@worldnet.att.net
(757)930-0348

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: AE0Q / V31RY <v31ry@ix.netcom.com>
Subject: [8143] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <2.2.16.19970107160940.21af868c@popd.ix.netcom.com>

NN9K wrote:

>Unless I am mistaken, Universal Coordinated Time (UTC), is the time standard
>used by amateurs throughout the world. EME and meteor schedules are made
>using it, rag chewing skeds are made using it, contest rules use it for
>indicating starting and ending times, dxpeditions use it to indicate when
>they plan to be on a specific frequency and the list goes on and on.
>
>Why don't we make an attempt to publish all of the QRP-L schedules in UTC?
>Or are we that unique?
>

I agree! Unique or not, or even human, I think everyone can count on NOT getting a QSL card back from a DX station if they use anything but UTC! It's kinda like trying to use American Morse in the middle of a CW contest on 20 meters..

In a global community, just a little effort to use some standards is a good idea, particularly among 'communicators'..

When I get an envelope from the QSL bureau with 50 cards for one of my trips to Belize (I just did yesterday, as a matter of fact), I trash the ones with goofy times on them.. I'd rather be on the air than messing around with time zones when everyone should be using UTC!

Now, off my soapbox!

73 -- Glenn

Duct Tape is like the Force: It has a light side, and a
dark side, and it holds the Universe together.

AE0Q / V31RY ex: GM5BKC, ZB2WZ, SV0WY, WA0VPK
v31ry@ix.netcom.com -- ARRL LM, QCWA LM, NCVA --

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: gsurrency@juno.com (Gary L Surrency)
Subject: [8144] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <19970107.090906.6542.0.gsurrency@juno.com>

I totally agree. I have always used UTC, since day one of being a ham. I always liked it and felt it was necessary for communication across US time zones, as well as DX contacts.

C'mon guys, everybody should be doing this. If you wanna put your local

time in too, that's OK, but please use UTC first. And put it on your QSL cards too. Everybody should know how to convert UTC to their own local time, but use the UTC when scheduling QSOs or DX work.

vy 73,

Gary Surrency AB7MY
S&S TAC-1(40&80m) and ARK30
QRP-L #571 Chandler, AZ (near Phoenix)Grid Square DM43BH

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Patrick Taber <ptaber@logiccraft.com>
Subject: [8146] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <1.5.4.32.19970107162814.00994bac@freebird>

>I was just wondering, do you follow the schematic when you build a
>rig??<GGGGGGGGGG>
>

Yes, but probably not the way you mean. Schematics are like a musical score -- it conveys ideas and it shows how the thing was done once before. It's not binding on the performer.

I don't mean to say that I don't embrace standards as well as humanity. I don't mean to say that I won't post a message tomorrow asking why everyone can't do some particular thing my way. I'm human, after all ;-)

I'm just saying that people aren't using UTC in this instance and they don't have to justify why or why not. They generally indicate what time zone they're using, so there's no danger of miscommunication. You can use UTC if you like. Time, as expressed in notation, is imaginary -- UTC is no more "right" than what my watch reads right now. So why sweat it? As long as the zone being used is clear, why worry about it in this case? Relax. Play the radio.

Yes, if you want your Belize QSL, UTC is virtually mandatory. This isn't that case, and there's no reason to arbitrarily force it to be.

This is more attention than I ever wanted to give the topic....

>>>==>PStJTT

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997

From: "John A. Evans - N3Q00" <jaevans@cos.cst.titan.com>
Subject: [8148] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <199701071643.LAA43636@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

Boy, I hope propagation improves real soon !!! &^)

72, n3qoo
john

John A. Evans Chief System Administrator
Office: (719) 528-1800 x164 Titan Client/Server Technologies
Fax: (719) 528-1275 1115 Elkton Dr, Suite 200
email: jaevans@cos.cst.titan.com Colorado Springs, CO 80907-3535

Norcal #262 QRP-L #219 QRP-ARCI #8303 NE-QRP #213 CQC #045
CQrp #15 NJ-QRP #50 AK-QRP

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Ken Freedman <n1qqv@cshore.com>
Subject: [8162] Re: Time reporting
Message-ID: <2.2.32.19970107183500.00698ab4@cshore.com>

>Why don't we make an attempt to publish all of the QRP-L schedules in UTC?
>Or are we that unique?

Amen Brother! Second the motion..

73, Ken

Ken Freedman
AKA: N1QQV/QRP VE, EC Madison CT
Living Proof That, "You don't have to be a blonde to be light headed!"

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: "Thida D." <100watts@samart.co.th>
Subject: [8159] Re: Unsubscribe
Message-ID: <32D30D5C.3C18@samart.co.th>

Dear Jim
I'm sorry I was not so familiar with the friends in the list.
I am still very new here.. From your letter here I suppost

you are the right person I can ask you to delete me out of the list..

I am sorry to disturb you this time.. being here with you all had educate me a lot but I had computer problem. I could not load the mail if it is more than 500 mails in the server.. and I had to go abroad or ather province very often and there were always 600-700 mails waiting when I got back.. Could you please send me your welcome msg again and get me out of the list at the moment.. I will join you agian when my problem is fixed..

thank you very much..

88 de Thida D.
Editor
100 Watts
Thailand Radio Lovers' magazine

and lost your welcome mail telling
how to unsubscribe..

> No, this is wrong. There is absolutely no excuse for this kind of attitude
> here because
> - This is not the VHF reflector or some other list
> - There is a Digest format
> - There is a "welcome" message which does correctly show how to
> unsubscribe
> - The addresses of the list owners are given in the "welcome" message
> - The list owners put a lot of time and effort into keeping the list
> running smoothly
> - The list members (such as you, Dave) and the list owners are more than
> willing to help folks with any problem they may have, even if it's
> not related to the list
>
> I removed KA5UJC from the list promptly as soon as I saw his post.
> A politely worded private (or public) message would have accomplished the
> exact same result just as quickly. I don't know who he was tired of telling
> "STOP THIS STUFF"....
>
> It's not fair to judge QRP-L because of some bad experience one may have had
> on some other reflector, just as it's not fair to judge a band or freq or net
> (and take an attitude) because of some bad experience one may have had on a 2M
> repeater, or 75M phone, or 7.040 :-), or whatever. I can only assume that
> people that have this kind of attitude via e-mail would do the same on the
> air...
>

> Thanks for listening.
>
> 73
> Jim N3VXI

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Joe Gervais <vole@primenet.com>
Subject: [8174] Re: Unsubscribe
Message-ID: <199701072008.NAA21582@primenet.com>

Thida wrote:

>
> I could not load the mail if it is more than 500 mails in the
> server.. and I had to go abroad or ather province very often
> and there were always 600-700 mails waiting when I got back..

Wait! Try the digest mode first! One message a day,
containing 24 hours of QRP-L traffic. So for a 10 day
absence, you'd have 10 messages. As long as disk space
isn't a problem, you should be OK.

Much easier to scroll through with a word processor
anyway, IMHO. Faster too.

Cheers de KC7NEV,

-Joe, vole@primenet.com, AZ ScQRPions (Phoenix)

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Kevin Muenzler WB5RUE <wb5rue@amsat.org>
Subject: [8149] RE: Using UTC
Message-ID: <01IDXGFC04N2BY6E87@ARWEN.UTHSCSA.EDU>

On Tuesday, January 07, 1997 3:50 AM, Mike Robinson[SMTP:miker@cc.com] wrote:
>
>I've said it before and I'll say it again:

><snip>

>There's no excuse for a ham not to be able to use UTC.
>

```

>=====
>NCARC Winter SuperFest, January 11th, Loveland, Colorado
>=====
>7.3 de Michael N7MR      miker@cc.com      michael@frii.com
>      http://www.frii.com/~michael
>      QRP-L #126      Norcal #857      CQC #180
>=====
>
>

```

Yep,
 Just like real hams don't need amps, real hams use UTC.
 It certainly makes it easier when making a schedule or
 confirming a log entry from someone in Outer Aspookastan,
 or New York for that matter.
 There are several companies that make 24 hour clocks that
 have both local and UTC time on them. MFJ makes a very
 nice one for about \$20.

Kevin, WB5RUE

I am Voltohm of Borg! Resistance is E/I, Power is EI,
 you will be attenuated!

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
 From: Bob Roach <KE4QOK@worldnet.att.net>
 Subject: [8153] RE: Using UTC
 Message-ID: <19970107174814.AAA17453@LOCALNAME>

At 03:55 PM 1/7/97 +0000, you wrote:

```

>There are several companies that make 24 hour clocks that
>have both local and UTC time on them. MFJ makes a very
>nice one for about $20.

```

Hi Michael,

I got a 24 hour quartz movement and an eight inch diameter face from Klockit
 and buil my own enclosure. It is the least expensive and most accurate
 clock in the house. It ran me about \$10 for the lot.

(o o)

_____o00_()_00o_____

73 es TNX

KE4QOK Real radios glow in the dark.

Bob Power is no substitute for skill.

If it stayed up last winter, it was too small.
136 Hermitage Rd.
Newport News, Va. 23606 KE4Q0K@worldnet.att.net
(757)930-0348

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Tue Jan 7 18:02:33 1997
From: Jim Lowman <jmlowman@ix.netcom.com>
Subject: [8182] Re: Using UTC
Message-ID: <32D2C2DC.621D@ix.netcom.com>

Mike Robinson wrote:

>
> I've said it before and I'll say it again:
>
> If you'll set your watch to UTC, you'll force
> yourself to think in UTC. When someone asks
> you the time, you'll learn to do the conversion
> in your head faster and faster.
>
> It even makes it easier to accomodate for Daylight
> savings. I don't have to change my watch, just
> the number I use to convert. Right now it's UTC-7.

MFJ makes a small, battery-powered station clock that has a world map
and all of the time zones. It allows for setting one's local time, and
for setting a second time, which would probably be UTC for us hams.

It costs about \$25, as I recall. The XYL and I each bought one a few
months ago.

72 de Jim - KF6CR
QRP-L #248